WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
Published every Friday Morning, by
PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
$2 50 a-year, if in advance, or $3 00 if not paid within three months after subscribing.
No subscription received for less than 12 months.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two week's notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance will be a sufficient receipt therefor.
☞ All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to Price & Fulton.

Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, Editor. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 5.---NO. 1. | WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1848. | WHOLE NO. 209.

Terms for Advertising.
Per square of 15 lines or less—cash in advance.

One quare one insertion,		$ 50
do. do. 2	insertions,	75
do. do. 3	do.	1 00
do. do. 3	months without change,	3 00
do. do. 6	do. do. do.	4 50
do. do. 12	do. do. do.	8 00
do. do. 6	do. renewed weekly,	12 00
do. do. 12	do. do. do.	20 00

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A deduction of 33⅓ pr ct on adv. bills over $30.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, *cash in advance.*

OUR CIRCULATION.

☞ We mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of 1 2 HUNDRED COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation. We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the Journal are Democrats, still they are usually do a little trading, as well as the readers of other papers. We have written the above merely for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 9 A. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 4 P. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9 P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL, Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission & Forwarding
MERCHANT,
PRICE'S WHARF,
South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

W. C. SMITHWICK,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of Tar and Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 21, 1847—24f

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,
And Dealers in
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—1y

WM. A. GWYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
B. N. Disbrow, Esq., New York.
Robt. G. Rankin, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
October 20, 1847.

Thos. Ellibone & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
No. 8, South Wharves,
PHILADELPHIA.
Advances made on consignments.
Refer to Messrs. DeRosset, Brown & Co., Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 12, 1847. [6-1y]

HOLMES & HAWES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN ALL KINDS OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,
At the stand formerly occupied by Z. Latimer.
February 11, 1848.

BRYAN S. KOONCE,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Shoes, &c.,
AND
Agent for the sale of Medicines, Books, &c. &c.,
Richlands, Onslow County, N. C.
August 4, 1848—[17-3m

M. CRONLY,
AUCTIONEER AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
REFER TO

P. K. Dickinson Esq.,	Messrs. Hall & Armstrong
H. R. Savage, Esq.,	John A. Taylor, Esq.,
G. W. Davis, Esq.,	John Walker, Esq.

Law Notice.
THE subscriber has resumed the duties of his profession, and will be found at his office on 2d-street, one door below G. J. McRee's office.
EDW'D CANTWELL.
Wilmington, N. C., March 24, 1848.
*** Prompt attention given to claims under the various *Pension and Bounty Laws* passed to encourage enlistments in the Regular Army and Volunteer Service of the United States.
March 10, 1848—26-tf

NOTICE
IS hereby given that at the next Session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, an application will be made for a Charter for a Company to construct a Rail Road from Goldsboro' to Raleigh.
August 18, 1848—[49-tf

MARBLE MONUMENTS
And Grave Stone Agency.
THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.
We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time.
J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.
June 18, 1847 40-tf

No. 3. MACKEREL.
A few barrels left, and more daily expected per brig Petersburg. For sale by
a4 WM. A. GWYER.

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the First Session of the Thirtieth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 85.]—An Act for dividing the State of Georgia into two judicial districts, and organizing and establishing an additional district court of the United States, with circuit court powers and jurisdiction.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Georgia shall be, and the same is hereby, divided into two judicial districts, in manner following, to wit: the counties of Harris, Talbot, Upson, Monroe, Jones, Putnam, Hancock, Warren, Columbia, and all the counties in said State south of them, shall compose one district, to be called the southern district; and the courts shall be held as heretofore, and at the times now authorized and required by law, at Savannah. The counties of Troup, Meriwether, Pike, Butts, Jasper, Morgan, Greene, Talliferro, Wilkes, Lincoln, and all the remaining counties in said State north of them, shall compose one district, to be called the northern district, and a court shall be held for the said district at Marietta, in the county of Cobb.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be two terms of the district court for the northern district, held at Marietta, in each and every year, to begin on the second Monday in March, and on the second Monday in September. And the district judge of the United States for the State of Georgia is hereby required to hold the courts aforesaid; and furthermore, he is authorized and required to hold one or more special terms at Marietta in each year, if, in his opinion, the business of the court or the public convenience shall require it to be done.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the second Monday in March and the second Monday in September in each year shall be return days for writs and executions, returnable to the said district court to be held for the northern district, at Marietta; and the parties to such suits as shall be so returned shall make up their pleadings under such rules as the court shall prescribe, in order to have the cause so remitted in a state of readiness for trial at the succeeding regular terms.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all causes in law or chancery pending in the said district courts at Savannah, or in the circuit court of the United States at Savannah and Milledgeville, where the defendant or defendants reside in the northern district (as hereby established) at the time of serving process, shall be transferred for trial to the district court for the said northern district, and be proceeded in, heard, adjudged, and determined in the same manner as though originally commenced or prosecuted in said court.—And it shall be the duty of the clerks of the said courts at Savannah and Milledgeville safely to transmit to the clerk of the district court at Marietta the original papers in all causes hereby ordered to be transferred, together with a transcript of all orders and other proceedings had therein.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all suits hereafter to be instituted in either of said courts, not of a local nature, shall be commenced in a court of the district where the defendant resides; but if there be more than one defendant, and they reside in different districts, the plaintiff may sue in either, and send duplicate writs to the other defendants, on which the plaintiff or his attorney shall endorse that the writ thus sent is a copy of a writ sued out of the proper district; and the said writs, when executed and returned into the office from which they issued, shall constitute one and the same suit, and be proceeded in accordingly.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge of the said district court shall appoint a clerk of the district court of the northern district, who shall reside and keep his office and records and documents appertaining thereto, at the place of holding said court. And the said clerk shall be entitled to the same fees allowed by law to the clerks of the district courts in the other districts in said State, perform the like duties, and be subject to the same liabilities and penalties.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the district attorney and the marshal of the southern district of Georgia shall respectively perform the duties of the district attorney and the marshal of the northern district. And the said marshal shall keep an office at Marietta; and his charges for mileage, in the execution of the duties of his office within the said northern district, shall be computed from Marietta.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the said district court for the northern district of Georgia, in addition to the ordinary jurisdiction and powers of a district court of the United States, shall, within the limits of the said northern district, have jurisdiction of all causes, except appeals and writs of error, which now are or hereafter may be made cognizant in a circuit court of the United States, and shall proceed therein in the same manner as a circuit court.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That appeals, and writs of error in the nature of appeals, shall lie and may be sued from the said district court at Marietta to the Supreme Court of the United States.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That, should the judge of the district courts aforesaid fail to attend at the time and place of holding the court for the said northern district, at any one of its terms aforesaid, before the close of the fourth day of any such term, the business pending in any such court shall stand adjourned to the next term thereof.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws contravening or opposed to the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

ROBT C. WINTHROP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
Approved August 11, 1848.
JAMES K. POLK.

[PUBLIC—No. 86.]—An Act to authorize the State of Alabama to apply certain lands heretofore granted to that State for internal improvements, for the use of schools in the valueless sixteenth section in said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the lands granted to the State of Alabama for the purposes of internal improvement, by the eighth section of the act entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," approved September fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-one, may be, and the same are hereby, placed at the disposal of the legislature of said State, at such price as said legislature may direct, to be applied for the use of schools in such townships of said State as in which the sixteenth or school sections are comparatively valueless, and the legislature may locate said lands in any legal subdivisions, not less than forty acres, within the limits of said State.

Approved August 11, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No. 87.]—An Act to change the time of holding the circuit and district courts of in the State of Kentucky.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the spring terms of the district and circuit courts of the United States in and for the district of Kentucky shall hereafter commence on the third Monday in May, annually, and the fall terms of the said courts shall hereafter commence on the third Monday in October, annually, and may continue in session at each term the number of judicial days now allowed by law; and all actions, suits, appeals, recognizances, processes, writs, and proceedings whatever, pending or which may be pending in said courts or returnable thereto, shall have day therein, and be heard, tried, proceeded with and decided in like manner as if the time of holding said courts or sessions had not been hereby altered.

Approved August 11, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No. 88.]—An Act to change the time of holding the terms of the circuit court of the United States in the district of Maine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the terms of the circuit court of the United States for the district of Maine shall hereafter be held as follows, to wit: on the twenty-third day of April, and on the twenty-third day of September, in each year, instead of the time now by law appointed; and all actions, suits, appeals, recognizances, writs, processes, and other proceedings whatever, pending in said court, or returnable thereto, shall have day, and be heard, tried, proceeded with, and decided accordingly: *Provided, however*, That when either of said days shall happen on Sunday, then the session of said court shall commence on the next day.

Approved August 11, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No 89.]—An Act renewing certain naval pensions and extending the benefits of existing laws, respecting naval pensions, to engineers, firemen, and coal-heavers in the navy, and to their widows.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all those widows and such child or children as are now receiving a pension under any of the laws of Congress prior to the first of August, eighteen hundred and forty one, (excepting the law passed the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven,) and those widows and children who have received pensions at any time within five years prior to the passage of this act, may and shall continue to receive the same amount as they have received under any special act, from the time such special act expired: *Provided*, Such act ceased on or after the first day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-five, or may hereafter terminate. And all such pension as are now in force, and such as are renewed by this act, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, so long as the said widows shall live as widows; and in case of the death, before or after the passage of this act, of the widows, to the orphan child or children of the deceased parties, until they respectively arrive at the age of sixteen years; and to the child or children of said widows in case of marriage by said widows, until said child or children shall respectively arrive at the age of sixteen years: and that the act approved thirtieth April, eighteen hundred and forty four, shall not be so construed as to exclude clerks, seamen, or marines from their pensions when disabled for sea service: *Provided*, That the whole amount received by the pensioner, including pay for his service and pension, shall not exceed his lowest duty pay. That the orphan child or children of the deceased parties shall have a pension in case the widow has died after drawing a five years' pension; to commence at the time when the widow dies, and to continue until the child or children shall respectively reach the age of sixteen years: and that any casualty by which an officer, seamen, or marine has lost or may lose his life while in the line of his duty, shall be considered sufficient to entitle the widow, child, or children to all the benefits of this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That engineers, firemen, and coal-heavers in the navy, shall be entitled to pensions in the same manner as officers, seamen, and marines; and the widows of engineers, coal-heavers, and firemen, in the same manner as the widows of officers, seamen, and marines: *Provided*, That the pension of a chief engineer shall be the same as that of a lieutenant in the navy; and a pension of the widow of a chief engineer the same as that of the widow of a lieutenant in the navy; the pension of a first assistant engineer the same as that of a lieutenant of marines; and the pension of the widow of a first assistant engineer the same as that of the widow of a lieutenant of marines; the pension of a second or third assistant engineer the same as that of a forward officer; and the pension of the widow of a second or third assistant engineer the same as that of the widow of a forward officer; the pension of a fireman or coal-heaver the same as that of a seaman; the pension of the widow of a fireman or coal-heaver the same as that of the widow of a seaman: *And provided further*, That an engineer, fireman, or coal-heaver shall not be entitled to any pension by reason of a disability incurred prior to the thirty-first of August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, nor shall the widow of an engineer, fireman, or coal-heaver, be entitled to any pension by reason of the death of her husband, if his death was prior to the said date.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the amount of pension in every case arising under this law not to exceed the half pay of the deceased officer, seaman, or marine, as it existed in January, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, or such rate of pension as is allowed by this act.

Approved August 11, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No 90.]—An Act to surrender to the State of Indiana the Cumberland road in said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the Cumberland road as lies within the State of Indiana, and all the interest of the United States in the same, together with all the timber, stone, and other materials belonging to the United States, and procured for the purpose of being used in the construction of said road, and all the rights and privileges of every kind belonging to the United States as connected with said road in said State be, and the same are hereby, transferred and surrendered to the said State of Indiana.

Approved, August 11, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No. 92.]—An Act for giving effect to certain treaty stipulations between this and foreign governments, for the apprehension and delivery up of certain offenders.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases in which there now exists, or hereafter may exist, any treaty or convention for extradition between the government of the United States and any foreign government, it shall and may be lawful for any of the justices of the Supreme Court or judges of the several district courts of the United States—and the judges of the several State courts, and the commissioners authorized so to do by any of the courts of the United States, are hereby severally vested with power, jurisdiction, and authority, upon complaint made under oath or affirmation, charging any person found within the limits of any State, district, or territory, with having committed within the jurisdiction of any such foreign government any of the crimes enumerated or provided for by any such treaty or convention—to issue his warrant for the apprehension of the person so charged, that he may be brought before such judge or commissioner, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if, on such hearing, the evidence be deemed sufficient by him to sustain the charge under the provisions of the proper treaty or convention, it shall be his duty to certify the same, together with a copy of all the testimony taken before him, to the Secretary of State, that a warrant may issue upon the requisition of the proper authorities of such foreign government, for the surrender of such person, according to the stipulations of said treaty or convention; and it shall be the duty of the said judge or commissioner to issue his warrant for the commitment of the person so charged to the proper gaol, there to remain until such surrender shall be made.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in every case of complaint as aforesaid, and of a hearing upon the return of the warrant of arrest, copies of the depositions upon which an original warrant in any such foreign country may have been granted, certified under the hand of the person or persons issuing such warrant, and attested upon the oath of the party producing them to be true copies of the original depositions, may be received in evidence of the criminality of the person so apprehended.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State, under his hand and seal of office, to order the person so committed to be delivered to such person or persons as shall be authorized, in the name and on the behalf of such foreign government, to be tried for the crime of which such person shall be so accused, and such person shall be delivered up accordingly; and it shall be lawful for the person or persons authorized, as aforesaid, to hold such person in custody, and to take him or her to the territories of such foreign government, pursuant to such treaty; and if the person so accused shall escape out of any custody to which he or she shall be committed, or to which he or she shall be delivered, as aforesaid, it shall be lawful to retake such person in the same manner as any person accused of any crime against the laws in force in that part of the United States to which he or she shall so escape may be retaken, on an escape.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That when any person who shall have been committed under this act, or any such treaty, as aforesaid, to remain until delivered up in pursuance of a requisition, as aforesaid, shall not be delivered up pursuant thereto, and conveyed out of the United States within two calendar months after such commitment, over and above the time actually required to convey the prisoner from the gaol to which he or she may have been committed, by the readiest way, out of the United States, it shall, in every such case, be lawful for any judge of the United States, or of any State, upon application made to him by or on behalf of the person so committed, and upon proof made to him that reasonable notice of the intention to make such application has been given to the Secretary of State, to order the person so committed to be discharged out of custody, unless sufficient cause shall be shown to such judge why such discharge ought not to be ordered.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue in force during the existence of any treaty of extradition with any foreign government, and no longer.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the courts of the United States, or any of them, to authorize any person or persons to act as a commissioner or commissioners, under the provisions of this act; and the doings of such person or persons so authorized, in pursuance of any of the provisions aforesaid, shall be good and available to all intents and purposes whatever.

Approved August 12, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No. 93.]—An Act concerning the pay department of the army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Paymaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to allow any of the paymasters of the army, who shall have been employed in the payment of volunteers, during the late war with Mexico, such a commission, not exceeding one-half of one per centum on all sums disbursed by them as aforesaid, as he shall deem a reasonable compensation for the risk and labor attending such service: *Provided*, That the said commission, to any one paymaster, shall not exceed one thousand dollars per annum, from the commencement to the close of the war.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Paymaster General may, in his discretion, allow to any paymaster's clerk, in lieu of the pay now allowed by law, an annual salary of seven hundred dollars.

Approved August 12, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No. 94.]—An Act in relation to the terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States in and for the district of New Jersey.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the circuit court of the United States for the district of New Jersey shall hereafter be held on the fourth Tuesdays of March and September, instead of the first days of April and October, as heretofore; and that the district court of the United States for the district of New Jersey shall hereafter be held on the third Tuesdays of January, April, June, and September, instead of the second Tuesdays of March and September, and the third Tuesdays of May and November, as heretofore; and all writs, actions, appeals, recognizances, and proceedings whatever pending, or which may be pending in said courts, or returnable to the terms as they now exist, shall be continued, heard, tried, proceeded with, and disposed of by the said courts, in the same manner as might or ought to have been done, if the said courts had been held at the times heretofore directed by law.

Approved August 12, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No. 95.]—An Act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

For the pay of the army, one million six hundred and thirty-four thousand three hundred and eighty-two dollars.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, five hundred and fifty-five thousand three hundred and fifty-one dollars.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, one hundred and four thousand two hundred and fifty-six dollars.

For payment in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, thirty-six thousand one hundred and seventy dollars.

For expenses of recruiting, forty thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

For three months' extra pay to non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, on re-enlistment, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For three months' extra pay to the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates engaged in the military service of the United States in the war with Mexico, under the act entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act supplemental to an act entitled An act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the republic of Mexico, and for other purposes,'" approved July nineteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, three millions of dollars.

For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel, forage in kind for the authorized number of officers' horses, and for the horses, mules, and oxen of the quartermaster's department at the several military posts and stations, and with the armies in the field, and for the horses of the first and second regiments of dragoons, the eight companies of light artillery, and the regiment of mounted riflemen; of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationery, including company and other blank books for the army, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's department, and for the printing of division and department orders and army regulations, six hundred thousand dollars.

For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received and sent by officers on public service, expenses of courts-martial, and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation to judge advocates, recorders, members, and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two; extra pay to soldiers employed in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals, the construction of roads, and other constant labor under the direction of the quartermaster's department, for periods of not less than ten days, under the act of second March, eighteen hundred and nineteen; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field, of escorts to paymasters, other disbursing officers, and trains, where military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; hire of laborers; compensation of clerks to the officers of the quartermaster's department; compensation to wagon and forage masters, authorized by the act of the fifth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; the various expenditures necessary to keep the first and second regiments of dragoons, the eight companies of light artillery, and the regiment of mounted riflemen complete, including the purchase of travelling forges, blacksmith's and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes, iron, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the purchase of horses required for the first and second regiments of dragoons, the eight companies of light artillery, and the regiment of mounted riflemen, one hundred thousand dollars.

For constructing, repairing, and enlarging barracks, quarters, storehouses, hospitals, stables, wharves, and ways at the several posts and army depots; for temporary cantonments, gun-houses for the protection of cannon, including the necessary tools and materials for the objects enumerated, and for the authorized furniture for barrack rooms of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; rent of quarters for officers, barracks, and hospitals for troops, where there are no public buildings for their accommodation, for store horses [houses] for the safe-keeping of military stores, and of grounds for summer cantonments, three hundred thousand dollars.

For mileage, or the allowance made to officers for the transportation of themselves and baggage, when travelling on duty without troops, seventy five thousand dollars.

For transportation of the army, including the baggage of troops, when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp, and garrison equipage, and horse equipments, from the depot at Philadelphia to the several posts and army depots; of subsistence from the places of purchase, and from the places of delivery under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require it to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

For subsistence in kind, in addition to one hundred and eighty-six thousand seven hundred and fourteen dollars and forty-four cents in the treasury, one million one hundred and twenty-seven thousand four hundred and twenty-eight dollars and fifty-six cents.

For medical and hospital departments, one hundred and twelve thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the army, twenty thousand dollars.

For armament of fortifications, one hundred thousand dollars.

For purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars

For current expenses of the ordnance service, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the manufacture of arms at the national armories, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For repairs, improvements, and new machinery at Harper's Ferry armory, fifty-three thousand and ninety-one dollars.

For repairs, improvements, and new machinery at Springfield armory, eighty-one thousand dollars.

For arsenals, one hundred and thirty thousand three hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

For purchase of land at Springfield, Massachusetts, adjacent to new arsenal and public buildings, ten thousand dollars.

For purchase of land at Springfield, Massachusetts, to be flowed by raising dam at upper water shop, five thousand dollars.

For expenses of preparing drawings of a uniform system of artillery, three thousand dollars

For the two contemplated military stations on the line of communication with Oregon, thirty thousand dollars.

For arrearages of the military and geographical surveys west of the Mississippi, twenty thousand dollars.

For arrearages on account of the appropriations heretofore made for works of fortification at Mobile point, fifty-nine dollars and ninety-two cents; at the Rigolets, Louisiana, eight hundred and fifty-two dollars; and at Fort Lafayette, New York, seven hundred and twenty-six dollars and forty-six cents—the same being the amount expended by Lieut. Col. De Russey, United States engineer, and admitted and allowed by the Comptroller of the Treasury, but not credited to Lieut. Col. De Russey, owing to the want of appropriations for the aforesaid works.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the act entitled "An act to authorize an increase of the rank and file of the army of the United States," approved May thirteen, eighteen hundred and forty-six, be, and the same is hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That the President of the United States may, by transfer from other regiments, increase the number of privates, of not more than five regiments, to such number as he may think discreet, not exceeding one hundred privates to each of the companies of said five regiments.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any non-commissioned officer, musician, or private in the regiment of mounted riflemen, who has been in service in Mexico, shall, on application, receive an honorable discharge from the service of the United States, and stand as if they had served out their respective terms: *Provided*, That any vacancy caused by such discharge shall be filled at the discretion of the President of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Captain John Caldwell the sum of six hundred and fifty-seven dollars, with interest thereon from the twenty-sixth of June, eighteen hundred hundred and forty-seven, being the amount expended by him in the purchase of blankets and clothing for the second regiment of Ohio volunteers, while acting as assistant quartermaster for that regiment, in Mexico; and that said sum be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved August 14, 1848.

LIFE INSURANCE!
NATIONAL LOAN FUND
Life Assurance Society of London.
"A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Orphan and the Widow."
[EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.]
Capital £500,000 Sterling, or $2,500,000:
Beside a reserved fund [from surplus premiums] of about $185,000.
T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George street, Hanover-square, *Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.*
Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, M. D., F. R. S.
Actuary—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S.
This institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to the Life Assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid: also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.
Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.
Persons insured for life, can, *at once*, borrow half amount of annual premiums, and claim the same privilege for five successive years, on their own note and deposit of policy.
Part of the capital is *permanently* invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should any such arise,) or otherwise.
The payments of premiums half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate.
No charge for stamp duty.
Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.
Travelling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.
Those assured for whole term of life are allowed to cross to and from Europe in steamships or first class sailing packets *free of extra premium*, except during the WINTER, when $1 on each cover insured will be required for each passage to $460 extra risk.
DIVISION OF PROFITS.—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.
UNITED STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS—(Chief Office for America, 74 Wall-street)—*New York*—Jacob Harvey, Esq., *Chairman*; John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq; James Boorman, Esq; George Barclay, Esq; Samuel S. Howland, Esq; Gorham A. Worth, Esq; Samuel M Fox, Esq; William Van Hook, Esq; C. Edward Habicht, Esq.
J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Accountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.
Medical Examiners. New York—J. Kearney Rodgers, M. D., 110 Bleecker-street; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., 101 Franklin-st., S. S. Kearney, M. D. 290 Fourth st.
(Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., *daily*. Fee paid by the Society.)
Standing Counsel—Wm. Van Hook, Esq., 59 Wall-st.
Bankers—The Merchants' Bank.
Solicitor—John Hone, Esq., 11 Pine-st.
An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April, 1840.
Pamphlets, blank forms, tables of rates, lists of agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office, 74 Wall-st., or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies. J. LEANDER STARR, Gen. Ag't. for the U. States & B. N. A. Colonies.
☞ The undersigned will cheerfully give all desired information in regard to the above institution. They will receive and forward applications for Insurance.
DEROSSET, BROWN & CO., Ag'ts.
Wilmington, N. C., 26th Nov., 1847. 11-1y

GROCERIES.
Just received and for sale, 25 Bbls handsome Brown Sugar; 3 Hhds Clarified do.; 5 Boxes Loaf do; 25 Bags Coffee; 25 Bbls superior Rectified Whiskey; 5 Bbls old Monongahela do.; 20 Bbls, and 5 Hhds Molasses.
[in26] HOLMES & HAWES.

FEATHERS.
For sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S

MARBLE MONUMENTS.
TOMB TABLES,
Head & Foot Stones, &c.
THE subscribers have taken the agency of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.
They have a variety of patterns and styles, with the prices, which may be seen at any time.
KEEN & HUSTON, Contractors & Builders.
Wilmington, N. C, February 11, 1848. [22-1y

WHITE LEAD.
Daily expected, 1000 lbs. White Lead of pure quality; also a fine supply of Chrome Green ground in oil. Spanish Brown, Venitian Red, Linseed Oil, Paint Brushes, &c. &c. &c. For sale by
LIPPITT & WILLKINGS.
[s3] Druggists and Chemists.

WOODEN & WILLOW WARE.
8 dozen Brooms, 2 doz Brushes, Cedar Tubs by the nests and single setts, measures, Iron bound do., Axe handles, Scrub brushes, Shoe do., Jute Mats, Mineral do., Step Ladders, Willow Wagons, Rolling Starts, Nests Flour Pails. For sale low by HOWARD & PEDEN.

NEW GOODS.
NOW OPENING AT THE OLD STAND.
CALICOES, Muslins, (white and colored,) ginghams, cottonades, striped and checked stuff for pants, Kentucky jeans, tweeds, brown linen and linen drill, drap de tae, cashmaret, bed tick, bear duck, osnaburgs, apron checks, bleached and brown shirting and sheeting, vestings, diapers and crash, silk and cotton bdkfs., spool, skein, and ball cotton, pins and needles, pocket books, buttons, hooks and eyes, combs, knitting pins, suspenders, white, black, mixed, and slate cotton hose and half hose, and gloves.
A large lot of straw carriages and cradles, baskets, buckets, cedar and painted tubs and keelers, cocoa dippers, clothe horses and pins, flour pails, wooden boxes, painted, brass, and iron bound water buckets, axe belves, potato mashers, muddlers, towel rollers, rolling pins, boot jacks, wood bowls, washboards, mouse traps, nest measures, barrel and half barrel covers, knife boxes, spool stands and boxes, matches and match safes, twine reels, bellows, and shaving boxes.
HARDWARE.
Collins', Simmons', and Davis' axes and hatchets, board axes, files, cooper's compasses, adzes, dowelling bitts, augurs, drawing knives, handsaws, rat traps, fire dogs, shovels and tongs, trace chains, leading lines, bed cords, whitewash brushes, scrub brushes, sad irons, waffle irons, frying pans, door, trunk, pad, till, and cupboard locks, curry combs, candlesticks, cotton and wool cards, shoe brushes and blacking, shoe, butcher, pocket, and case knives, razors and straps, snuff boxes, hair brushes, tea and table spoons, hoes and rakes, hinges, cast ploughs, Sutton's wrought ploughs and hors.
Also, have constantly on hand a choice selection of Family Groceries, Wines, and Liquors, all of which will be sold extremely low for *cash*.
PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.
April 21, 1848.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL AND MERCANTILE SCHOOL.
THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining counties, that they have opened an English, Classical, Mercantile and Mathematical School, in the town of Goldsborough.
The Senior instructor, Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, is a practical and experienced Teacher, having for the last ten years stood at the head of his profession in Europe, as the many flattering testimonials in his possession will show. William Robinson flatters himself that he is already favorably known in this region, as a teacher who has always been faithful in the discharge of duty, and successful in imparting instruction and would, therefore throw himself upon his old patrons of Wayne, Lenoir, and Edgecombe—in which counties he has spent the last nine years—for a share of that patronage which they always so cheerfully bestowed upon him.
Mr. John Robinson will superintend the English, Mercantile, and Mathematical department, and give instruction in the Italian and French languages—also in instrumental music, if required. Vocal music will constitute a part of the daily exercises of the pupils
Mr. William Robinson will superintend the Classical department.
They have built and fitted up a new School Room, and hope that their effort to establish a School of high literary merit in

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, September 15, 1848.

Democratic Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
GEN. LEWIS CASS.
OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
MAJ. GEN. WM. O. BUTLER.
OF KENTUCKY.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

1st District,	THOMAS BRAGG, Jr.,	of Northampton.
2d	ASA BIGGS,	of Martin.
3d	PERRIN BUSBEE,	of Wake.
4th	GEORGE S. STEVENSON,	of Craven.
5th	WILLIAM S. ASHE,	of New Hanover.
6th	SAMUEL J. PERSON,	of Moore.
7th	CADWALLADER JONES, Sr.,	of Orange.
8th	ROBERT P. DICK,	of Rockingham.
9th	GREEN W. CALDWELL,	of Mecklenburg.
10th	W. W. AVERY,	of Burke.
11th	WILLIAM H. THOMAS,	of Haywood

☞The Editor of the Journal has been unable this week to devote his usual amount of time and attention to the paper. He has not been able to pay his usual respects to his Wilmington cotemporaries. He shall endeavor in subsequent numbers to make up for lost time.

FIFTH VOLUME.—The present is the first number of a new volume—the fifth. We take this opportunity of renewing our acknowledgments to the Democrats of Eastern North Carolina for the liberal support which the Journal has received from the time when its first number was issued up to the present moment. We shall endeavor for the future, by industry and a proper exertion of our humble abilities, to exhibit our grateful appreciation of the kindness and confidence extended to us by our Democratic friends.

DISCUSSION IN WILMINGTON.

According to previous appointment, Messrs. William S. Ashe and George Davis, the Democratic and Federal Electors for this District, addressed their fellow-citizens at the Court-House in this place on Tuesday last. The discussion commenced at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, and continued till 6 o'clock, P. M. And here we will take occasion to say that we were much pleased with the courteous and gentlemanly manner in which the discussion was conducted by both the gentlemen.

Mr. Ashe opened in a short speech of some 10 or 15 minutes, in which he simply set forth the great cardinal principles of the Democratic party, whose representative he, for the time *being, was, and presented to the audience the* names of the distinguished men who have been selected by the American Democracy as their champions in the pending Presidential campaign—announced his readiness to meet any objections that might be made by Mr. Davis, either to the principles of the Democratic party, or to the candidates of that party for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

Mr. Davis next took the stand. And here we will bear testimony to the ingenuity and tact with which Mr. Davis struggled through the up-hill path over which, as the "banner man" of Federalism in this District, he was compelled to travel. The advocate of a party possessed of no political principles—of a candidate for the Presidency who has avowed no political creed, save only so far as relates to the veto power, and that in direct hostility to the interests of the South—of a candidate for the Vice Presidency who, if his own words are to be believed, is undoubtedly an Abolitionist—must necessarily labor in an up-hill work in addressing an audience of intelligent freemen of a Southern State. Neither our time nor our limits will permit us to follow Mr. Davis through his hour and a half—a large portion of which was devoted to the Democratic "platform." Mr. D. labored much to throw the Democratic resolutions of the Baltimore Convention into *ridicule*. The attempt was a complete failure. These resolutions embody the doctrines of the Republican party, and are the same that that party has been governed by for the last 20 years—under which the country has flourished and prospered—the same that time after time have been endorsed and approved by the people of the United States, and the same that the free voters of America will once more endorse and approve in November next, in the election of Cass and Butler. But what must have struck the audience as singular was, that after all Mr. Davis' objections to the Democratic "platform" of principles, he had nothing to offer in their stead. The Federalists call upon the people to turn their backs upon the principles of the Democratic party, and at the same time present nothing as a substitute. True, Mr. Davis did *say* that the Whigs had some principles—they planted themselves upon the constitution. Ah! indeed! Don't the members of all parties—Abolitionists, Free Soil men, *et id omne genus*, plant *themselves* on the broad platform of the constitution. We were surprised that a gentleman of Mr. Davis's experience in political matters, should have tho't the people so devoid of intelligence as to be caught with such specious reasoning as this.

Mr. Davis, like the practised lawyer, whose whole powers are bent, when the law and the testimony are against him, to leading the jury off from the REAL ISSUES, devoted a considerable portion of his time to the abuse of General Cass—the mode in which he was nominated, (by the two-thirds rule)—his having taken a trip to the East whilst Minister of France—his having brought from thence a bottle of water from the river Jordan, as a present to Louis Philipe's grandson—together with a variety of matters of the "same sort," all perfectly picayune, immaterial matters, foreign to the great issues of the campaign, and dwelt upon by Mr. Davis for the sole purpose of diverting the attention of the audience from the *merits* of the case.

Mr. Davis dwelt long and eloquently upon the character of Gen. Taylor—extolled him to the skies for his brilliant military achievements, his honesty, patriotism, &c. Now we presume there was not a single Democrat present who was not just as willing as Mr. Davis, to award to Gen. Taylor all due praise for his gallant services as a brave and victorious General; at the same time that they *do think* that some other qualifications than those of the *mere soldier* are necessary to fit a man for the first *civil* station in the world. In speaking of Millard Fillmore, the Federal candidate for the Vice Presidency, Mr. Davis' ingenuity was severely taxed. He attempted to shew that Mr. Fillmore was not *quite* as bad an Abolitionist as the Democrats would make him out, but his votes on the Atherton resolutions, and his letter written in 1838 to the Chairman of an Abolition meeting, in which he (Fillmore) approves of the leading doctrines of the Abolitionists, were rather hard to get over. Mr. Davis' eloquence completely forsook him when he came to speak of Mr. Fillmore.

When Mr. Davis closed, Mr. Ashe ascended the stand to reply. This he did in the most effectual way, by passing over all the clap-trap of Mr. Davis' speech, and going right into the merits of the points at issue. He ably and eloquently vindicated Gen. Cass from the aspersions sought to be heaped on him by Mr. Davis—shewed that the charge of extra pay made by Mr. Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania, is without foundation—that all the pay that Gen. Cass ever received from the government was for services actually rendered, and to which he was, in justice, entitled. Mr. Ashe shewed up Gen. Taylor in his true colors—that he is not entitled to the character of an honest politician, for the reason that he is permitting himself to be run at the North as the *friend* of the North, whilst his Southern friends are holding him up as the peculiar champion of the South. Mr. Ashe asked, if Gen. Taylor was disposed to act fairly with the people of the United States, why does he not set this matter right? Why permit this double game to be played by his friends?—Mr. Ashe, in the most forcible manner, shewed most clearly that the measures of the Democratic party carried, as they have been, into successful practice, have conduced to the prosperity of the whole country—and he asked what the Whigs proposed if they should happen to get into power? Their pet measures had all been condemned by the people, and were now, in fact, "*obsolete ideas.*"

It was, however, when Mr. Ashe came to Mr. Millard Fillmore, that the Coon's fur flew. Mr. Ashe asserted that Fillmore is an Abolitionist, and he proved it, too, from the public records of the country. He shewed that Fillmore, in every instance, when an opportunity offered, had voted and acted with the open enemies of the South, the Northern Abolitionists—that he had voted against the Atherton resolutions, which declared the constitutional rights of the South—that he had, under his own hand, approved all the most dangerous doctrines of the Northern Abolitionists—that he went for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia—for the prevention of the slaveholders of the South from carrying their slaves from one slave State to another—that he expressly declared that he was opposed to the annexation of Texas, whilst there was a slave in it.

Mr. Ashe spoke for about an hour, and we venture to say that there was not a man present who is not willing to acknowledge the fact that all the positions assumed by Mr. Davis, that had any appearance of force in them, were completely demolished. One thing is certain, the Democrats were perfectly satisfied that their candidates and their principles were most ably vindicated from Federal aspersion.

Before closing, we must notice one incident. Mr. Ashe proposed to Mr. Davis, that a Committee of three Whigs and three Democrats should be appointed to correspond with Mr. Fillmore and Gen. Butler, and ask them for a distinct avowal of their views on the subject of slavery. *Mr. Davis made no response to this proposal.*

There are some other matters connected with this discussion that we shall notice hereafter.

"CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS."—We intimated in our last that, inasmuch as General Taylor's organs, published in this place, were not disposed to do him justice in spreading his sentiments before their readers, we would be compelled to come to the old gentleman's relief. We re-publish this week the Charleston Evening News letter, believing that it is one of the most important and *consolitary* documents that can regale the eye of a genuine Whig. It will be seen, upon close inspection, that Gen. Taylor thinks himself fully, *if not fairly*, before the American people as a candidate for the Presidency. We presume the old gentleman did not mean to doubt the *fairness* of the Philadelphia nomination. Still it looks very much like it

But Gen. Taylor "would have accepted the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, had it been *tendered on the same terms.*" What "*same terms*" does the old gentleman mean? We do wish some of our astute, learned, and sagacious Whig cotemporaries of this place would be so kind as to publish this letter and interpret it for us. We submit it as a nice point for their consideration. By the way, the Whig Elector for this District, we are informed by one of his friends, "tore the Baltimore platform all to tatters," in his speech before the Rough and Ready Club in this place. Still Gen. Taylor would have accepted the nomination of the very Convention that constructed that same platform; and yet strange that the Elector aforesaid goes it so strong for Gen. Taylor. There is something rich in all this, which we have no doubt our cotemporaries aforesaid can satisfactorily "explain."—But here goes for the Charleston Evening News letter:—

> I never had any aspirations for the Presidency, nor have I now, further than the wishes of my friends are concerned in the matter; nor would I have it on any other terms than I stated when the subject was first agitated, which is, that my acceptance must be without pledges or being trammelled in any way, so that I could be the President of the whole *Nation* and not of a *Party*.
>
> I have accepted the nomination of the Philadelphia Convention, as well as the nomination of many primary assemblies gotten up in various sections of the Union, in some instances, irrespective of parties; and would have accepted the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, had it been *tendered on the same terms*. I am now fully, if *not fairly*, before the country as a candidate for the Chief Magistracy; and if it should be my good or bad fortune to be elected, I trust my course will be such for the most part as regards the management of our national affairs, as will meet the approbation of my fellow-citizens. Should they fail to do so, they will I flatter myself, have the charity to attribute my errors to the head and not to the heart.
>
> Very respectfully, your friend,
>
> Z. TAYLOR.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The publisher has placed upon our table, the October No. of this very interesting periodical. This work has been so long before the public, and has gained for itself so admirable a reputation amongst the fair sex, that anything more than a mere notice of its monthly appearance, would be almost useless.

☞The report of the revolution said to have taken place in Russia, a notice of which appears in the Foreign news, is contradicted.

THE CAROLINA REPUBLICAN.—This is the title of a new Democratic paper just started at Lincolnton, N. C., by J. W. NEWSOM,—price $2 per annum, in advance. Success attend the enterprise. Give the people light.

DANIEL WEBSTER AND THE PRESIDENCY.—We have been very much amused and edified by the perusal of Daniel Webster's speech, made at Marshfield on the 1st instant, on the subject of politics generally, and on the subject of the approaching Presidential election particularly. To our Whig friends, of whose party Mr. Webster is a shining light, the views and sentiments delivered on that occasion by him, cannot be otherwise than instructive and interesting in a high degree. Our limits will not permit us to publish this speech in full. All we can do, is to select from it some of its most attractive passages, which we do, principally for the benefit of Mr. Webster's federal friends in this latitude. The first is that in which Mr. Webster speaks of Gen. Taylor's fitness for the Presidency. Mr. Webster says:

> It is surely just, and more patriotic, to take facts and things as they are, and to deduce our own convictions of duty from what exists before us. However so much respectable and distinguished in the line of his profession, or however so much estimable as a private citizen, Gen. Taylor is a military man, and a military man merely. He has had no training in civil affairs; he has performed no functions of a civil character under the constitution of his country; he has been known, and only known, by his brilliant achievements at the head of the army. Now, the whigs of Massachusetts, and I among them, are of opinion that it was not wise or discreet to go to the army for the selection of a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. It is the first instance in which any man of a mere military character has been proposed for that high office. Washington had a great military, but by far a greater civil character. He had been employed in the councils of his country from the earliest dawn of the revolution. He had been in the Continental Congress. He had established a great character for wisdom and judgment in civil affairs. After the war as you all know, he was elected a member of that convention which framed the constitution of the U. States; and it was one of the most honorable tributes ever paid to him, that, by that assembly of great and wise men, he was selected to preside over deliberations, and had his name first attached to the constitution under which we live.
>
> President Harrison was a brave soldier, and at different periods of his life, rendered important military services; but he, nevertheless, for the much greater part of his life, was more employed in civil than in military affairs. For twenty years he was either Governor of a Territory, member of Congress, or Minister abroad; and he discharged all the duties appertaining to those offices to the satisfaction of the country. This case, therefore—the nomination of General Taylor—stands by itself, without precedent and without justification from anything in our previous history. It is on this account, I may well imagine, that the Whigs of Massachusetts feel dissatisfied with the nomination. There may be others—there are others—though perhaps of less importance, more easily to be answered.

The reader will see that Mr. Webster entertains just about the same opinion of Gen'l Taylor's qualifications with the "vile Loco Focos." They insist, as does Mr. Webster, that he has no one qualification that should, for a moment, be thought by any sensible, reasonable man to entitle him to any claims to that high office.

The next extract and the only one for which we have room, is that in which Mr. Webster speaks of Gen. Cass. It will be seen that Mr Webster works into this part of his speech, some of the newspaper slang about Gen. Cass' rashness, love of war, &c. It will, however, be noticed, that the main objection is, on the ground that Gen. Cass will use his best exertions to settle the slavery question on the basis of the Missouri Compromise that Mr. Webster opposes him. Gen. Taylor, on the other hand, says Mr. Webster, will not interfere to prevent the North from extending the Wilmot Proviso to the New Mexican and Californian Territories:

> Now as to Gen Cass, we need not go to the Buffalo platform, to find out what his principles are, or how he would conduct the government. He will go into the government by the same party that elected Mr. Polk, and he will follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor. (Vociferous laughter.) I hold him, I confess, in the present state of the country, to be the most dangerous man on whom the power of government could be placed. He would describe himself, not as a conservative or a protective, but would say that he belonged to the party of progress. He believes in the destiny of the United States, to go through wars and aggressions, to establish a universal government over the whole of this vast continent. We know that if Gen. Cass could have prevented it, would the Oregon question ever have been settled, as it was in 1846. We know that Gen. Cass could have prevented the declaration of the Mexican war if he pleased. We know he supported it with all his might, and in all the deliberations of Congress on the matter, that he was for pushing the war to every extremity. He is a man of learning, a man of talent, and in every particular superior to his predecessor; but I think him a gentleman of rash principles, pushed on by an ardent and rash party, and committed to such a course of administration as I believe not to be consistent with the security and pence of the country. Therefore, gentlemen, it is for you and me, and all Whigs, to consider whether in this state of the case we can or not, we will or not, give our votes to the Whig nomination. * * * * * * * *
>
> It (the slavery question) will enter into this very election; and, gentlemen, I will venture to say two things. The first is well known to you, that Gen'l Cass is in favor of what is called the compromise line, and that the provisions of the Wilmot Proviso, or the ordinance of 1787, ought not to be applied to territory lying south of 36 30. That is his opinion. If he had not announced that, he would have been 36 30, or more, from the probability of a nomination by the Baltimore Convention.—Well, then, I undertake to say, in the next place, that he will do all he can to establish that compromise line; and lastly, which is a matter of opinion in my conscientious belief, he will establish it. Give him the power and patronage of the government—let him exercise it over certain sections of the country—let it be a question for future consideration—they will settle it that Oregon shall be free, and leave Mexico and California to be disposed of hereafter. Let him have the power of this government, and, with this inducement, I verily believe, that unless there is renewed strength in the whig votes in Congress, he will accomplish his purpose.

Bold Highway Robbery.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. Richard H. Blount, merchant of Kinston, Lenoir county, started from home for Newbern, with $4,860 in his possession in Bank bills, with the intention of procuring Northern funds. About one o'clock of the day, when passing through a lonely place called Dover Swamp, 15 or 16 miles from Newbern, four men, three whites and a mulatto, rushed out of a thicket by the roadside, seized Mr. Blount, hauled him from the buggy in which he was riding, beat him until he became senseless, and then robbed him of all his money. Mr. B. remained in an insensible condition for an hour or two, when a negro travelling the road discovered him. He was taken back to Kinston, and so soon as the fact of the robbery became known, a large number of the citizens of that place started out in various directions in pursuit of the villians.—*Chronicle, Wednesday morning.*

THE FEDERAL PARTY AND THE MEXICAN WAR.—Now that the Federal party have for their leader in the present Presidential contest Gen. Taylor, who took an active part in the war, it may be as well to refresh the memory of the people relative to the course pursued by our opponents in the late war between this country and Mexico. We will not, on the present occasion, offer any comments of our own, but will content ourselves by calling the reader's attention to an extract from a letter written by an officer of the American army, high in rank, while in Mexico. The writer was once a Whig member of Congress from Pennsylvania, and, if we mistake not, at the time the letter was written, was Governor of the National Palace of Mexico. What American patriot, we ask, after reading the facts contained in the following extract, can have the face to vote with a party that turned *traitors to their country in the midst of an honorable and just war with a foreign foe?*

"The whigs are mad. I hang my head with humiliation and shame when I think that I have been a member of their party. Mr. Webster's speech has been republished here, by the Mexicans, in every variety of form, as well as a synopsis of Mr. Clay's; and they have been made the foundation of appeals to the Mexican people, confirming them in their indecision—flattering their hopes that one of the great parties of our country will arrest the prosecution of the war, and putting off forever, in my opinion, all prospects of an amicable settlement of it. *It seems to me that the whig leaders are guilty of the worst kind of treason.* I have discovered, here, that some one in the States, who has had access to all the publications of the country, has been in correspondence with the Mexican Secretary of State, and has transmitted to him all the articles of the American press favorable to the Mexicans and the Mexican cause. I have in my possession nearly *three hundred* of these articles. Many of them were translated and republished here; and one of them, an article from the "New York Express," (an appeal to the Catholics of the United States to oppose Mr. Polk's administration, upon the ground that the war was a religious war—a crusade against the Catholic religion in Mexico,) has not only been published in the Mexican papers, but printed in hand-bills, and circulated by thousands at all the *church doors* in the city of Mexico. *Who can tell, in view of facts like these, how much of the blood that has been shed in this war is owing to the action of such publications?*"

MORE FILLMOREISM.—We think that the readers of the Journal cannot, after being made acquainted with the votes of Millard Fillmore on the Atherton Resolutions, and after reading his letter published in the last number of this paper, in which he approved of all the wild schemes of the Northern Abolitionists, we say they cannot, we think, but know that he is an Abolitionist. As an additional piece of proof, not only that Fillmore is opposed to the South on the slavery question, but that the whole Whig party of the State of New York are, in principle, "Free Soil" men, we present our readers with the following article, taken from the columns of the "Rochester American," one of the ablest Whig prints in the State of New York. It will be seen, from a perusal of this article, that the Whig State Convention that nominated Millard Fillmore for the office which he now fills, (that of Comptroller of the State,) almost unanimously adopted the "Wilmot Proviso," that had been rejected by the Democratic State Convention, held a few days before. So the whole Whig party at the North (for the State of New York is a fair index,) is thoroughly opposed to the extension of slavery into any territory of the Union, whether North or South of 36 30, the line of the Missouri Compromise. As Millard Fillmore was nominated by this Convention, of course he must be taken as agreeing in sentiment with it. He is both a Provisionist and an Abolitionist. And this is the man that Southern Whigs are called upon to vote for! Below is the article to which we refer:—

From the Rochester American, Oct. 14, 1847.

Duty of the Whigs.—It is generally believed that the whig party will this fall obtain an easy victory. The distraction of our opponents and the excellence of our ticket, naturally inspire the belief. Our fear is, that so comfortable a conviction may work its own disappointment.

Let no whig imagine that a State election is to be carried without effort. Victory does not usually drop like ripe fruit into the lap of any party. There must be vigilance, organization, concerted effort. That it is quite within our power to carry the State by a sweeping majority cannot be questioned, and is in fact conceded by the opposing party. This fact should operate to increase our zeal and quicken our exertions.

We require not a simple victory. To beat the enemy by five or ten thousand would but partially discharge the duty which at this crisis New York owes to her own fame, to the whigs of the Union, and to the cause of freedom. It is our duty to assert our principles by such a preponderating vote as shall carry resistless moral influence to every part of the country.

The two parties in this State, by their conventions, have taken opposite sides upon the Wilmot Proviso. Locofocoism refuses to set itself in opposition to the further extension of slavery. It insults the moral feelings of every true northern man, and outrages every instinct of freedom, to propitiate a slavery administration. On the other hand, the whig convention openly, cordially, unanimously, adopted the Wilmot Proviso, and declared the unalterable hostility of the party to the acquisition of slave territory. There stand the two parties, distinct and diverse as light and darkness. The verdict of the people is asked upon this issue.

We desire to see, not a bare majority, but an overwhelming vote for the whig ticket.

The New Orleans Delta of the 7th instant, publishes another important letter from Gen'l Taylor, explanatory of his position as a candidate for the Presidency.

He alludes with considerable severity to criticism on detached parts of his letters, made by party editors, and declares himself whig in principle, but at the same time no party man. He declares himself emphatically the people's candidate, having been nominated by all parties, and consented to stand as a candidate in the hope that it would have the effect of causing the canvass to be conducted with candor, if not in a more kindly spirit than had previously been the case.

He therefore accepts the nomination of the Whig Convention, with gratitude and pride, and refers to his letter addressed to Captain Allison for his views on all necessary subjects, and promises that, if elected, he will endeavor to cement the Union, and establish the happiness of his country on an enduring basis.

We clip the above from the Telegraphic correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. We have not yet received the letter alluded to above. We shall give the letter a passing notice when it is received. A few more left.

☞The *Raleigh Register* of the 13th inst., publishes the official vote for Governor of No. Carolina. MANLY's majority is 874. There was 83,846 votes polled; being 1,827 more votes polled in 1848 than in 1844.

MILLARD FILLMORE.—The Southern federal papers are publishing a letter from Mr. Fillmore, the federal candidate for the Vice Presidency, for the purpose of showing that he is not an abolitionist as charged by the democrats. The letter is addressed to Gov. Gayle of Alabama. Our time being somewhat restricted this week, we will draw upon the labors of an able exchange for the proper shewing up of this Gayle affair. The Charleston Mercury of Saturday morning, says, "we copy below a letter from the whig candidate for the Vice Presidency, written to Gov. Gayle, of Alabama, with special reference to the charge of Abolitionism which has been generally made against the writer, and generally believed at the South. It was first published in the *Mobile Advertiser*. In a note accompanying the letter Gov. Gayle seems to regard it as a conclusive answer to the charge. Indeed with unaccountable assurance, he affirms that "upon this subject [Abolition] no man is sounder than Mr. Fillmore;" and the Editor of the *Advertiser*, in publishing the letter, says: "It will be found frank and explicit, and all that any Southern man could expect from a citizen of a Free State. Indeed, it is perfectly sound—all that the South could ask." After such commendations, we surely had a right to expect that Mr. Fillmore's letter would contain some distinct reference, and give some reliable pledge, on the practical issues which Abolition has made against the South. It appears, however, that, in the opinion of these Southern Whigs, all that the "South can ask" is that a candidate for the Vice Presidency shall admit that Congress has no power to abolish slavery within the States. Have the Abolitionists themselves ever maintained the contrary? Have not Mr. Adams, Mr. Giddings and Mr. Hale all admitted and often that Congress possesses no such power? This is not an issue which Abolition has made. Its projects are practical, and it aims its weapons at vulnerable, not at invulnerable points. But, before we say more, we present the reader with Mr. Fillmore's letter:

"ALBANY, (N. Y.) July 31, 1848.

"DEAR SIR: I have your letter of the 15th inst. but my official duties have been so pressing that I have been compelled to neglect my private correspondents. I had also determined to write no letters for publication bearing upon the contest in the approaching canvass. But as you desire some information for your own satisfaction in regard to the charges brought against me from the South, on the slave question, I have concluded to state briefly my position.

"While I was in Congress, there was much agitation on the right of petition. My votes will doubtless be found recorded uniformly in favor of it. The rule upon which I acted was, that every citizen presenting a respectful petition to the body that by the constitution had the power to grant or refuse the prayer of it, was entitled to be heard; and therefore the petition ought to be received and considered. If right and reasonable, the prayer of it should be granted; but if wrong or unreasonable, it should be denied. I think all my votes, whether on the reception of petitions or the consideration of resolutions, will be found consistent with this rule.

"I have none of my Congressional documents here they being at my former residence in Buffalo, nor have I access to any papers or *memoranda* to refresh my recollection but I think at some time while in Congress I took occasion to state in substance my views on the subject of slavery in the States. Whether the remarks were reported or not I am unable to say, but the substance was, that I regarded slavery as an evil, but one with which the national government had nothing to do. That by the constitution of the United States the whole power over that question was vested in the several States were the institution was tolerated. If they regarded it as a blessing they had a constitutional right to enjoy it, and if they regarded it as an evil they had the power and knew best how to apply the remedy. I did not conceive that Congress had any power over it, or was in any way responsible for its continuance in the several States where it existed. I have entertained no other sentiments on this subject, since I examined it sufficiently to form an opinion, and I doubt not that all my acts, public and private, will be found in accordance with this view.

"I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
"MILLARD FILLMORE.

"HON. JOHN GAYLE."

It will be observed that the writer alludes to but *one* of the practical issues which the Abolitionist have made in Congress within the last fifteen years, and that in that one—the reception of Abolition petitions—he was against the South. He has estimated the part which he took in that struggle much too modestly. He was, indeed, a much bolder, stronger, and more earnest champion in the cause of Abolition than he is willing to claim in this letter to a Southern politician. He would have stated the case with much greater freedom, and far more truth, if he had been writing to a Northern man. This is not sheer, but simple verity, as we gave the readers of the *Mercury* conclusive proof in our paper of Tuesday last. We there furnished them with an example of the manner in which Mr. Fillmore discusses abolition issues in answer to the Abolitionists themselves. We must repeat a portion of this, by way of giving finish to this notice—probably the last we shall ever have occasion to take—of Mr. Fillmore's position towards the South.

In October, 1838, when he was a candidate for Congress, the "Anti-Slavery Society of the County of Erie" propounded to him the following eminently practical questions:

"1st. Do you believe that petitions to Congress on the subject of slavery and the slave trade ought to be received, read, and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people?

"2d. Are you opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Union, under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held therein?

"3d. Are you in favor of Congress exercising all the constitutional power it possesses, to abolish the internal slave trade between the States?

"4th. Are you in favor of immediate legislation for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia."

Here now is something definite, and when a man gives his opinions unequivocally on each one of these, it appears to us quite safe to draw conclusions whether he is, or is not, an Abolitionist.

This was Mr. Fillmore's answer:

"I am much engaged, and have no time to enter into an argument, or to explain at length my reasons for my opinion. I shall therefore content myself, for the present, by answering ALL your interrogatories in the AFFIRMATIVE, and leave for some future occation a more extended discussion on the subject."

And this answer, every embracing practical issue that Abolition had then made, remains to this day the unexplained, uncontradicted, unmodified politicle creed of the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency—of the man who, in the opinion of the *Mobile Advertiser*, "is all that the South could ask"—of the man, than whom, according to Gov. Gayle, "no man is sounder" on the subject of Abolition.

Now let us sum up Mr. Fillmore's qualifications to represent the Southern Whig party in the second office in the Government.

He is known to be infavor of the reception and consideration, without limit or restriction, of Abolition petitions in Congress.

He is known to be in favor of excluding the South from all share in the recently acquired Territories.

He is known to be in favor of the suppression by Congress, to the extent of its power, of the free transfer of slaves from one Southern State to another.

He is known to be infavor of the Abolition, by Congress, of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Do or do no these opinions on all the practical issues of Abolition constitute Mr. Fillmore an Abolitionist? For ourselves, believing that they do, we have pronounced him such. Any man that thinks they are harmless opinions, nowise offensive to the South, is quite right to differ from us, and to vindicate Mr. Fillmore, and to say even that the charge is a slander, and that Southern men are bound to love, and honor, and vote for so unexceptionable a politician—one who "is all that the South could ask" for, and who is in fact, according to the respectable Gov. Gayle, *so* sound upon the subject of Abolition, that "no man is sounder than Mr. Fillmore."

ONSLOW DISCUSSION.—The *Wilmington Commercial* of last Tuesday, in noticing the report of the discussion at Jacksonville, on the 4th inst., which appeared in this paper last Friday, "learns, verbally, that the Whigs are very well satisfied at the result" of said discussion. Well, if the Whigs are satisfied with the impression made upon the minds of the the people of Onslow, by Messrs. Davis and Washington, on that occasion, we assure the *Commercial* the Democrats have nothing to regret. It is of very little consequence, whether the *Commercial* looks upon the Democratic speakers on that occasion, in a very favorable light or not. It is enough for us to bear witness to the manner in which the discussion was conducted, and that every charge that was made by the federal Electors was successfully refuted by Messrs Stevenson and Cantwell. For our part, we are perfectly willing that the election on the 7th of November next, should decide how many new recruits was gained to the rotten cause of whiggery by the speeches of the two federal orators on that accasion. Probably after the election is over, the "talents" of the two democratic speakers alluded to above, will not be looked upon as "of no very inconsiderable consequence" by the *Commercial*. So far as "one of the proprietors of the Journal" is concerned, he is perfectly content that the report of the discussion at Jacksonville "should excite the ridicule of every" federalist in the land. He expected nothing less than that the renowned editor of the *Commercial* should become "excited" at the report; for it is perfectly in keeping with his party—particularly the *leaders* of it—to attempt to disparage everything that happens to come from the democratic party. But as yet, "one of the proprietors of the Journal" has not seen the first instance in which the *fairness* of the report of the Onslow discussion has been questioned. We take it for granted, therefore, that the report was not only fairly made, but that it was indeed liberal towards the federal Electors. †

☞The Election in Maine, for Governor, members of Congress and Legislature, came off on Monday last. We shall, probably, be able to give the result next Friday.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we have received the Baltimore Sun of the 13th inst., which contains the following telegraphic intelligence relative to the election in Maine. So far, all's well for the Democrats.

BOSTON, Sept. 12—p. m.

Maine Election.

We have returns which show the following results:

Cumberland county, sixteen towns heard from, as follows: For Governor—Hamlin (whig) 2,857; Dana (dem.) 3,551; Fessenden (free soil) 1,169.

York county, four towns return as follows: Hamlin 797; Dana 554; Fessenden 70.

In the Cumberland district, fifteen towns heard from, the vote for Congress stands—Lincoln (whig) 2,887; Littlefield (dem.) 3,143, and Fessenden (free soil) 1,039.

These are all the returns I have thus far been able to obtain.

VERMONT.—The election for Governor and Members of the Legislature of this State took place on the 1st inst. We have not yet received the final result, but from the returns already at hand, we are inclined to think that the federalists have made a gain of members to the Legislature. Our federal cotemporaries inform us that their candidate for Governor is not elected by the people; and that the election of the Governor will devolve upon the Legislature. We are not so very sure that the feds have made much, if any, gain in the popular vote of Vermont.

NEW-YORK.—The Democratic State Convention of New York, which assembled on the 5th instant, nominated Chancellor WALWORTH for Governor, and CHARLES O'CONNER for Lieut. Governor. The correspondent of the Washington *Union*, under date of the 8th inst. says that "A better nomination could not, by any possibility, have been made.—They will carry the whole strength of the party, besides thousands who will vote for them out of respect which the high characters of both command. Rest assured we shall make a great fight on this ticket, and the result is not even doubtful.

"A great Clay and Fillmore demonstration was made last night at Vauxhall Garden. The call was signed by about one thousand staunch and well-known whigs, and there could not have been less than five to seven thousand present at the meeting. The Hon. Willis Hall presided, assisted by thirty-six vice presidents and twenty secretaries; and the meeting was addressed by Hall, E. Delafield Smith, Dudley Selden, and others. The hall not being sufficiently large, another meeting was organized outside, in the garden; and really I have never seen more enthusiasm at a political assemblage than on this occasion.

"The resolutions are of the strongest character; and among them, one returning thanks to Daniel Webster for his recent address to Whigs at Marshfield, he having there demonstrated by unanswerable arguments the the error and impolicy of the nomination made at Philadelphia. This may be called decidedly rich. After the meeting adjourned, which was at a late hour, the whole body marched in procession up Broadway to the residence of David Graham, esq., who was called out, and made a most thrilling speech, urging them to persevere in the good cause in which they were engaged, and 'do justice to Harry Clay.'"

Kidnapping Slaves.—Great excitement has been caused in Wayne and Johnson counties by the attempt of several individuals, residents of those counties, to abduct slaves, for the purpose of taking them out South for sale.—Three men have been arrested, and are now in the Wayne County jail. Their names are Needham Stephens, and Bryant Saunders, of Johnson, and John Williams, of Wayne.—Three slaves, a woman and two men, were in the possession of Saunders and Stephens when arrested. They were then on the point of making off with the slaves. Both of these men have heretofore sustained fair characters. It is thought that there were others concerned in the business with those here named, and that they have succeeded in taking away slaves which have disappeared strangely from near their residences.—*Chronicle, last Wednesday.*

From the Washington Union, September 7th.

THE JANUS FACE.

Is it a letter from Gen. Taylor? or a letter from one who conversed with him?

There appears to be no escape from this alternative; and we pledge ourselves not to rest until we obtain a satisfactory answer. We call upon Mr. Bates to give it, and upon Messrs. Babcock, John B. Robertson, Baldwin, and, last of all, Truman Smith, to speak to the statement. If there be no such letter as is embraced in either category, let them say so, and we pledge ourselves to clear their skirts of the assertion, and to set forth their testimony to the world. But we will not fold our arms and see a candidate pressed on the South by his slavery position, and in the North by the assurance that he will not veto the Wilmot Proviso. We had determined to clear up this imputation of fraud upon the whigs, or to establish it; and we assure the above-named gentlemen, that here we plant our foot, and nothing will satisfy us but a frank, unequivocal explanation. If they will not answer, we shall argue confusion from their silence, and appeal to the South for a solution. If either of these letters exists, we only ask that the people may be permitted to see what is at present confined to the circle of the initiated.

We are impelled to adopt this course by the concurrent testimony of the New Haven (Ct.) Register, and the Springfield (Mass.) Post—both of the 4th inst. We re-publish both these articles, and call for an explicit answer from those who have the document in their possession:

From the New Haven Register.

The "Bates Letter."—It has been notorious in this city that the Taylor leaders, becoming alarmed at the inroads made into the old whig ranks by the free-soil movement, have been at work with every possible means to persuade the "conscience whigs" that Taylor, if President, would be as well as pledged not to oppose the Wilmot Proviso. Senator Baldwin, had the reputation of being concerned in the intrigue. Truman Smith, it was known, was the moving spirit of it, and, as such, wrote the letter to the Journal, purporting to give a conversation with Taylor, to the effect that (Taylor) was favorable to the Wilmot Proviso. A correspondent of the Washington Union, from this city, who evidently is acquainted with the wires, and who writes with a sharp stick," has been determined to expose this hypocritical game; and in a letter to the Union, stated—what had been before alluded to in our columns—that copies of a letter (said to be in possession of one Wm. G. Bates, pretending to be from Taylor, and expressing his determination not to veto the Proviso) were secretly circulated among the disaffected by the Taylor dignitaries above-mentioned. Gov. Baldwin, for himself, denies the charge. But that the Bates letter has been circulated (by copies) in this city, is not attempted to be denied. On the contrary, *the Union* considers it *worth while* to publish a denial of the fact, which looks to us, it *will trouble some* one to get out of. We give his letter below. This is an attempt to palm off Taylor at the North as a free-soiler, while he is advocated at the South for his southern sympathies and interests as likely to be well shown up in both sections.

From the Springfield Post, September 4.

Gen Taylor's Northern and Southern faces on the Slavery Question.—The discovery of the dirty trick that the friends of Gen. Taylor are endeavoring to play upon the people of this country, by openly representing him opposed to the Wilmot Proviso at the South, and *secretly* claiming him as a friend of the Proviso at the North, has occasioned no little fluttering among the Connecticut politicians who have been among the most active agents in carrying out the deception.

A New Haven correspondent of the Washington Union, after alluding to the stir occasioned among the whig wire-pullers of the discovery of their secret operations, says:

"It is understood that letters were received by to-day's (29th August) mail from Washington and Baltimore, from the leading whigs who stated that that letter (the letter to Bates) *must be denied*. Mr. Baldwin and the editor of the Journal have been closeted together this afternoon; and it is understood that the editor will deny the truth of the article in your paper, and deny that Mr. Baldwin has had, or shown a copy of *such a letter*."

It is altogether *too late in the day* to talk of denying the existenee of the letter in question. We *know* that Mr. Bates has, or has had a letter from Gen. Taylor in his possession in which the writer *virtually, if not positively pledges himself not to veto the Wilmot Proviso*. This is not a matter of doubt at all. It is a fact, for stating which we have satisfactory authority.

For our own part, we are perfectly willing that the whig candidate should pledge himself in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, if he chooses. It is, of course, perfectly indifferent to us what opinions Gen. Taylor may hold. We certainly do not object to his thinking as he pleases, and telling what he thinks. But we do object, and every honest man will join us in making the objection, to this high-handed attempt to deceive the people in regard to his real opinions on this exciting question. We do not say that Gen. Taylor would, or would not veto the Wilmot Proviso, should he have the opportunity, but *he certainly* could not do both, and in pledging *himself to do both*, or by allowing his friends to make such *pledges* for him, he must intentionally and deliberately deceive either one side or the other—either the North or the South.

If the letter to Mr. Bates gives Gen

FOREIGN.

The steamship *Hibernia* arrived at Boston on Saturday morning last, with Liverpool papers to the 26th ultimo, 6 days later than the news brought by the American steamer Washington, and 7 days later than the news given in our last paper. We condense the Hibernia's news from the Baltimore Sun:—

Reported Revolution in Russia.—Advices from Breslau, to August 16, say that a revolution has broken out simultaneously in St. Petersburgh and Warsaw.

Travellers who have arrived at London from Russian Poland unanimously confirm this intelligence.

The Emperor has fled to Cronstadt. A provisional government has been established at St. Petersburgh.

Affairs in Ireland.—Irish affairs have lost much of their interest, and now begin to be regarded with total indifference, not only by the people, but by the government. The State trials have, so far, resulted in the conviction of only one of the chief leaders. John Mitchel, proprietor of the Felon newspaper, has been found guilty, and sentenced to ten years' transportation.

In the case of O'Doherty, the second jury were unable to agree upon the verdict. He is still confined, and at the next commission the trial will be again repeated. The government have determined upon issuing a special commission for the trial of Smith O'Brien and the other captured leaders in Tipperary.

In every part of Ireland, the reports give poor hopes of saving the great bulk of the potato crop, added to which it is even reported that the grain crops will be below an average. The reports of famine have attracted the attention of government, and measures have been adopted for ascertaining the real state of the case. Lord John Russell has announced in the House of Commons, that should fears now indulged in by a large portion of the population prove well founded, Parliament shall be at once called together to adopt such measures as may appear necessary for relieving the evil.

The Chartists of England and Ireland have caused some uneasiness in the public mind for some time past, but the abortive attempt at revolution, made at the close of the last week, is considerably mitigated the fears previously indulged in, not only by the people but by the government. The stockpiles of pikes, pistols loaded to the muzzle, daggers and swords, ball cartridges, powder, balls, lucifers, &c., show the existence of a conspiracy.

Italy—The Italian question is yet unsettled. The wanton siege and bombardment at Bologna is sure to exemplify the old spirit of Austrian despotism, while the patriotism and valor of the citizens, and the manifestations that have taken place in their favor, show that the spirit of resistance has not been quelled by recent reverses. Charles Albert's address evince unabated courage and confidence.

The intervention of France and England continues, and rumor goes so far as to ascribe to Austria and the Frankfort Assembly a readiness to be content with the frontier of the Adige, leaving Lombardy to join itself to Piedmont or Switzerland. This may form the basis of a settlement, but only a temporary one. There cannot be a permanent peace while Austria retains sway over any portion of the peninsula.

Schleswig War—From the seat of war in Schleswig, there is little news. Correspondents speak of an armistice and a peace as about to be concluded by the belligerent powers, but rumor has said the same for many weeks past.

Continental News.—The news from the continent generally is of a pacific character. In the early part of the week there was a little uneasiness in regard to France. Much apprehension exists as to the probability of another outbreak in Paris, and the occurrences of the week seem to show cause for the anxieties so generally expressed.

The socialist confederacy has extensive influence amongst the operatives of Paris, Lyons, and all the principal cities of France; and the audacity maintained by Proudhon, Louis Blanc, and others implicated in the former contest, strengthens the presumption that the government are unwilling to proceed against them from the fear of consequences of a conspiracy, wide-spread in its nature and diabolical in its designs. These designs appear to have embraced extensive incendiarism in the metropolis and the chief towns in the manufacturing districts, coupled with which were to have been massacre, robbery, and the destruction of governmental authority.

Loss of the Packet Ship Ocean Monarch—Terrible loss of life.—The packet ship Ocean Monarch, Capt. Murdock, sailed from Liverpool for Boston on the 24th August, and was burnt in the Irish channel soon after leaving port, and one hundred and fifty persons perished.

The Ocean Monarch, Capt. Murdock, left Liverpool on the 24th August, with 360 steerage passengers, 6 in the first and 22 in the second cabins, and, with her crew, had on board 398. She had not proceeded far, however, before the utmost consternation was produced by an announcement that the ship was on fire; and scarcely had the alarm been given when she was in a complete blaze.

☞Some one who has no regard for the feelings of a defunct party, has sent us the following serious affair:—

Distressing Mortality and Lugubrious Ceremonies.

DIED, at Philadelphia, on Thursday, June 8, 1848, UNIVERSAL WHIG PARTY, aged about 16 years.

The deceased was on a visit to his friends in that city, where he arrived in the enjoyment of his usual health, (which had been feeble for some years in consequence of constitutional weakness,) when he was attacked very acutely with the Available Fever, which terminated his earthly existence in a few hours

U. W. Party was born at Hartford, Conn., attained his full physical developments at the age of four years. His Father, Federal Party, was a native of New England, and was of English extraction. His mother, Miss Antifederation, sprung from Western New York, and was nearly related to the Hon. Frank Granger. The friends of the young Mr. Party indulged the most sanguine hopes of a long life of fame and honor for their young; and no care or expense was spared in his early education. The Hon. Dr. H. Clay was early struck with his precocious developments, upon learning his father's residence—took him into his own family, and watched over his dawning powers with more than a father's fond solicitude. At six years of age Mr. Clay admitted him as a full partner in the great American system establishment. Since that time he has been too closely identified with the history of the country to need particular comment.

The business of the old concern will be carried on by Taylor & Co., who alone are authorised to use the name of the late firm on settlement.

Arrangements were immediately made for his interment as follows:—

Twenty-one thousand Mexicans, in black crape pea-jackets.
Vaults of the United States Bank.
[Hung with black musquito bars.]
High Protective Tariff,
[Preserved in spirits.]
Proceeds of the Public Lands,
[Very much dejected.]
HENRY CLAY,
[Mounted on a slain Mexican and drawn by two short-tailed bull-dogs.]
HEARSE AND CORPSE, with the pall-bearers, John M. Botts, Dr. Mercer, of La., Gen. Webb, of N. Y., J. C. Wright, of Ohio, J. R. Chandler, of Phila., John M. Clayton, of Del., Abbott Lawrence, of Mass.
Horace Greeley and his Cow, Martin Van Buren and his four Sons.
Daniel Webster, carrying a clam shell.
Mourners,
The Whig party in general, and no one in particular.

Route of the Cortege.

Up Connecticut, down New York, into Lake Erie; thence through Ohio, down the river to the beautiful cemetery on the banks of Salt River.

From the Commercial.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 11th, 1848.

Mr. Editor:—As the dreadful destruction, now, and last year, amongst our pines, offers a subject for consideration of the gravest importance, to the dealers in turpentine, timber and lumber; I send you for publication, a short account of similar havoc in other countries, by what, I have little doubt, is the same little bug that has laid waste so many miles square of our beautiful and valuable pine forest land in this vicinity.

The following extracts are from Kirby's Entymology, a work of high authority upon such subjects.

"In 1831 the oaks in France were terribly devastated by the larva of *Hypogymna dispar*, and in 1797 many of the pine forests about Bayreuth suffered a similar injury from that of *H. Monacha.*" ["Weiner Verzeich, 8vo. 75."]

"The mischief however produced by any or all of these, is not to be compared with that sometimes sustained in Germany from the attacks of a small beetle, (*Bostrichus Typographus*) so called on account of a fancied resemblance between the paths it erodes and letters, which bores into the fir. This insect, in its preparatory state, feeds upon the soft inner bark only: but it attacks this important part in vast numbers, 80,000 being sometimes found in a single tree: that it is infinitely more noxious than any of those that bore into the wood: and such is its vitality, that though the bark be battered and the tree plunged into water, or laid upon the ice or snow, it remains alive and unhurt. The leaves of the trees infested by these insects first become yellow, the trees themselves then die at the top, and soon entirely perish. Their ravages have long been known in Germany under the name of *Wurm Trokniss* (decay caused by worms) and in the old liturgies of that country the animal itself is formally mentioned under its vulgar appellation, "The Turk." This pest was particularly prevalent and caused incalculable mischief about the year 1665. In the beginning of the last century it again showed itself in the Hartz forests—it reappeared in 1769, and arrived at its height in 1783, when the number of trees destroyed by it in the above forests alone, was calculated at a million & a half, & the inhabitants were threatened with at toal suspension of the working of their mines, & consequent ruin. At this period these Bostrichi, when arrived at their perfect state, migrated in swarms like bees into Suabia and Franconia. At length, between the years 1784 and 1789, in consequence of a succession of cold and moist seasons, the numbers of this scourge were sensibly diminished. It appeared again however in 1790, and so late as 1796 there was great reason to fear for the fir-trees that were left." ["Wilhelm's *Recreations from Nat. Hist.*, quoted by Latreille *Hist. Nat.* xi. 194."]

The Fir (*Abees*) is a family of trees to which our *pine* belongs. You will observe that the destruction of the pines at *Beyrouth* (in *Syria* I suppose, on the *Mediterranean,*) occurred only the year after it had ceased in the *Hartz* forest.

Description of the Insect.—"Anten clavat, club solid, Thorax, convex with a slight margin—Head inflected and concealed under thorax."

To North Carolina Volunteers.—We are requested to state that Major Wilder, Paymaster of the United States Army, having been directed to pay over to the discharged Volunteers, and to the heirs of deceased Volunteers, the three month's extra pay, allowed by the late act of Congress, will proceed to the Western part of the State in the course of a few days. During the ensuing week he will be in Chapel Hill and Hillsborough; and he will then proceed to Yanceyville and Wentworth, and thence West.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Bad Breath, a Disagreeable Taste in the Mouth, and other unpleasant symtoms, are the result of indigestion. When the food, instead of being properly dissolved, remains in the stomach until it becomes in a manner putrified, a deleterious fluid, called Septic Acid, is generated, which mixing with the fluid of the mouth, is certain not only to give a bad breath, but is also the true cause of wasting of the gums, a deposit of tarter, and decayed teeth.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills not only cleanse the stomach and bowells of all billions and putrid humors, and purify the blood, but they also restore the digestive organs to a healthy tone: and are therefore certain to remove a bad breath, and prevent a premature decay of the teeth.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R. French, Agent, who will supply country dealers and planters at the Philadelphia prices.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail. 169 Race st., Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich st., New York, and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

MARRIED.

In Sherburne, Chenango co., N. Y., on the 22d ult., by the Rev. Israel Foote, Dr. Wm. J. Price, of Wilmington, N. C., to Miss Sarah T. Foote, of the former place.

In Bladen county, on the 3d inst., by Wm. Harvey, Esq., John G. Cowan, Esq., to Miss Huldah Smith.

In Sampson county, on the 31st ult., by John Colwell, Esq., Mr. Joseph Marshburn, of Duplin county, to Miss Mary M. Drew, daughter of Word Drew, Esq., of Sampson.

DIED.

In Bladen county, on the 8th inst., Mr. O. F. Daniel, son of Col. John O. Daniel, aged about 22.

In Anson county, on the 31st ult., Mrs. Susan Carpenter, consort of Allen Carpenter, Esq., aged 44 years.

Near Wadesborough, on the 20th, ult., Wm. Little, Esq., aged 72.

In Sampson county, on the 11th ult, Mr. Isaiah Warren, in his 99th year—a soldier of the Revolution.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Sept 7—Brig Eliza Jane, Townsend, Philadelphia, to E J Lutterloh & Co.
Brig Col Tayloe, Fiddler, Boston, to Barry, Bryant & Co.
Schr Henrietta, Crowell, New York, to Barry, Bryant & Co.
Schr Furse, Morse, Onslow county, N C, to G W Davis.
Schr Athalia, Stutes, New York, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.
Schr Jack Downing, Parker, New River, N C, to A Martin.
8—Schr L P Smith, Miller, New York, to R W Brown.
Schr Matthew Vassar, Bennett, Philadelphia, to E J Lutterloh & Co.
Schr Sally Ann, Smith, Newbern, to R W Brown.
10—Schr Harvest, Rice, Newport, R I, to S Berry & Son.
Schr Hester, Green, New York, to E J Lutterloh & Co.
11—Brig Emeline, Clifford, Providence, R I, to Barry, Bryant & Co.
Brig Yankee, Rich, Portsmouth, N H, to G W Davis.
Brig Nariticke, Metcalf, New York, to E J Lutterloh & Co.
Schr G W Davis, Briggs, New York, to G W Davis.
Schr Martha, Davis, Shallotte, to master.
13—Schr Jerolman, Goslee, New Bedford, Mass, to Harriss & Russell.

CLEARED

Sept 9—Schr Jack Downing, Parker, Onslow county, N C, by A Martin.
Sept 11—Brig Helvellyn, Gilpatrick, Providence, Me, by Master.
Schr Furse, Pigot, Onslow county, by G W Davis.
Schr Charles Mills, Sandford, New York, by R W Brown.
12—Schr Tioga, Collins, New York, by Harriss & Russell.
Sept 13—Schr D P Woodbury, Potter, Shallotte, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.
Brg M. Vassar, Bennett, New York, by E J Lutterloh & Co.
Brig Adna, Peach, St. Domingo, by G W Davis.
Schr Royal Purple, Savage, Shallotte, by do.
Schr Martha, Davis, Shallotte, by do.
14—Schr Leesburg, Boon, Philadelphia, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.
Schr Athalia, Stutes, New York, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.
Brig Patrick Henry, Packard, Boston, by Barry, Bryant & Co.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	$ 10	a	$ 10½
Middlings,		a	8
Shoulders.		a	7½
Hog round,		a	6½
Western,	4½	a	6½
BEANS—Per bushel—White,	90	a	1 00
BEESWAX—Per pound.	18	a	20
BUTTER—Per pound,	20	a	25
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.	8 50	a	10 00
Do Prime,	7 00	a	9 00
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,	4 50	a	5 50
CORN—Per bushel,	53½	a	55
Meal,	70	a	75
COFFEE—Per pound,			
Rio,	7½	a	8
St. Domingo,	6½	a	6½
Laguyra,	7½	a	8
Cuba,	7	a	7½
COTTON—Per pound, none.		a	
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	11	a	15
Sperm,	33	a	37½
Adamantine,	21	a	33
FEATHERS—Per pound,	33	a	35
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	7 25	a	7 75
Fayetteville,	6 75	a	6 25
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	55	a	60
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.		a	10½
Western,	7½	a	8
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel	80	a	90
LUMBER—Rider—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,	8 00	a	9 50
Wide, do.	4 50	a	5 00
Scantling,	3 50	a	4 00
Timber, Mill,	3 00	a	5 00
Shipping Timber, nom	6 00	a	8 00
MOLASSES—West Indies,	20	a	25
New Orleans,	—	a	—
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	10 —	a	12 —
No. 2,	7 50	a	8 50
No. 3,	5 —	a	5 50
NAILS—Per pound,	4	a	5½
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Dip Turpentine,	2 55	a	2 70
Virgin Dip new		a	0 00
Hard—		a	1 45
Tar,		a	1 00
Pitch,	—	a	
Rosin—No. 1,	—	a	
No. 2,	60		70
No. 3,		a	70
Spirits Turpentine,		a	36
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	75	a	1 37
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,	none	a	
Black Eye,	55	a	60
Cow,	43	a	55
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	12 50	a	12 00
Prime,	8 50	a	9 50
Fresh,		a	
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	3 43	a	3 50
Rough—Per bushel,	nom	a	
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,	33	a	35
Liverpool—sack,	1 30	a	1 40
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	6
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	2 00	a	2 25
Contract,	4 —	a	5 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	30	a	31
Gin,	30	a	31
Whiskey,	25	a	27
Apple Brandy,	37½	a	40
STEEL—Per pound,	12	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	8 —	a	10 00
Dressed,	— —	a	— —
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	7 —	a	11 —
Dressed,	9 00	a	14 00
SUGAR—Per pound.			
New Orleans,	6½	a	7½
Porto Rico,	6½	a	7½
St. Croix,	7½	a	8½
Loaf,	11	a	11½
TALLOW—Per pound,	7	a	8
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,	2 50	a	3
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	22
WINES—Per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga,	40	a	75

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 50c to $1 per M: tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS!

TO NEW YORK— Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	—	a	25
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	40
Rice, per hundred lbs., gross,	15	a	—
Cotton, per bale,	$1 00	a	—
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	50	a	—
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	$3 —	a	4 —
Flax Seed, per cask,	90	a	—
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	$4 00	a	5 00
TO PHILADELPHIA— Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	25
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	40
Tar, per bbl	—	a	25
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.,	3 50	a	5 —
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,		a	6
TO BOSTON— Turpentine, per bbl.,	45	a	
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	55	a	60
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	6 00

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium 1½ per cent
" " " New York, " 1½ " "
" " " Boston, " 1½ " "

WILMINGTON MARKET—Sept. 14.

Bacon—The Bacon market remains quite firm, with moderate receipts and sales of N. C descriptions. Western Bacon has become scarce. Quotations nominal.

Corn—The market appears to be well supplied with Corn. We have, however, to notice the sale of only one cargo of any moment. About 800 bushels of an inferior quality has been taken by a dealer at 45 cents per bushel. This cannot be considered a fair quotation. A good article would no doubt bring the price quoted last week. *Meal* remains without change, with a fair stock.

Lumber—We hear that there is no River Lumber offering. Quotations nominal.

Timber—The stock of Mill Timber, with which our market has for some weeks been abundantly supplied, has been materially reduced. There yet remains, however, several rafts on sale, and Millers operate as occasion requires. We continue former quotations.

Naval Stores—The late rapid advance in Turpentine has been checked, and the article has taken a down-hill turn. We have heard of but one small parcel having changed hands since our last at $3. Sales were made on Saturday at $2 95 and $2 85. Sales on Monday of some 200 to 300 barrels—changed hands at Saturday's prices. On Tuesday but little, if anything, transpired. On Wednesday, some 350 bbls. changed hands at $2 70. To-day we can hear of no sales. Buyers are holding off with a view of bringing the article down still lower, $2 55 being all that has been offered; while at the same time sellers do not seem disposed to accede to the reduction. It is impossible to give quotations to be relied upon. We therefore correct our figures to correspond with the price offered to-day, and last actual sales, viz—offered, $2 55—sales yesterday, $2 70. But little arriving. *Spirits Turpentine*—This article has also experienced a considerable decline in price since our last report. The last sales were effected at 36 c. and $2 for barrels not returnable. No *Tar* offering.

P. S.—Since the above report was made up, sales upwards of 100 barrels Turpentine have been made at $2,70.

Pork—Northern mess scarce, and price advanced 50 cents per barrel.

Potatoes—Sweet, sell at retail from carts and boats at from 60 to 80 cents per bushel.

Freights—Remain as last reported, and dull.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—*Flour*—There was a fair demand for flour to-day, and sales of some 2,000 bbls. Howard street brands were made at $5 75, closing on 'change with sellers at that rate. City Mills—Sales to a moderate extent at $5 75. Supply on hand moderate. Corn meal at $3 25. Rye flour $4 12½ per bbl.

Grain—The supply of all kinds of grain is moderate, and the tendency of prices rather on the decline. Sales of good to prime red wheat at 1 10 a $1 16; ordinary to good 90 cents a $1 10; and white at 1 20 a $1 30, as to quality. Corn is selling at 58 a 60 cents for white, and 60 a 63 for yellow. Oats 30 a 33c. Rye 70 a 73.—*Sun,*

NEW-YORK, Sept. 11.—Sales of Spirits Turpentine on Saturday at 43c, cash; and 45c, 4 mos. Market unsettled, with a downward tendency. Sales of 100 bbls Spirits Turpentine to-day (11th) at 42½c, cash.

NEWBERN, Sept. 13—Turpentine—Sales have been made since our last at $2 35 a $2 45. The receipts are moderate and the market firm.
Tar—No sale to report—market without change.
Corn—Sales at $2 25.
Lard—10 a 11 cents. Scarce.
Bacon—Hams 10 cents. Scarce.

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—6, P. M.—The Stock market remains rather quiet, and the transactions only to a moderate extent. Sales of Treasury Note 6's at 103⅞, and U. S. 6's, new loan, 104 a 104⅛. Finances are depressed.—State securities generally steady. Exchange on London 9 per cent. premium.

The transactions in flour are comparatively small for the season, and the market is rather heavier, with prices tending in favor of buyers. Sales to day of 8,500 bbls at $6 12½ a $6 18, and $6 25 for different common Genesee brands. A sale of 500 bbls Howard Street at $6 12½. Southern may be quoted at $6 a $6 12½, Oswego, $6 12½, and Ohio, $6 18.—Corn meal is rather dull, with sales at $3 43¾. Rye flour, $4. 3,000 bbls sold for export.

Wheat continues in good request, with sales of 5,000 bushels, ordinary to prime reds, at prices ranging within $1 10 to $1 30; prime Genesee do. $1 40. Corn is less active—sales of about 28,000 bushels at 66 a 68c for mixed, and 72 a 73c for flat yellow. Oats are in active request, with sales of 15,000 bushels at 32 a 34c.

Provisions are more active, and pork has advanced with sales of 1,000 casks at $12 37½ for mess, and $9 62½ a $9 75. A sale of 800 kegs Baltimore rendered lard at 9½ cts per lb. Beef is firm but the sales are small—prices unchanged.

Whiskey is firm, with sales at 27 a 28 cts pdr gallon.

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12, 1848.—There is nothing new to note in stocks, except that the market is rather quiet. Treasury notes 103½ a 103⅝; United States 6's, new loan, 104 a 104⅛; Pennsylvania 5's as last quoted.

The flour market is very quiet, and the tendency of prices is downward. Sales to-day of a few hundred western brands at $6 a $6 12½; Pennsylvania do. at $6 12½; sales of corn meal at $3 25 a $3 37½.

There are more sellers than buyers in grain, and the market is heavier. Sales of white wheat at $1 23, and very prime red wheat at $1 20 per bushel. Corn is quiet. Sales of a few thousand bushels yellow at 68 a 70 cts. Oats 34c.

Provisions in good request—sales of mess pork at $12 25, and prime do. $9 to $9 50; bacon, Western shoulders, 5½; hams, 7½ a 8c.

The cotton market is very quiet—buyers and sellers cannot agree upon terms.

Whiskey is in fair request, with sales at 27 a 27½c per gallon.

FOREIGN MARKETS—PER BRITANNIA.

LONDON, August 25.

Naval Stores—Among the recent arrivals of Tar are 6831 barrels and 756 half-barrels Swedish. Holders having accepted lower prices, the whole has been cleared off the market at 15s 6d to 19s 6d; the price now to the dealers is 16s 6d. 1400 barrels Archangel have come in, but were bought free on board. The nominal price is 17s 6d to 18s for small lots. English Coal is rather quiet. Pitch is steady at about 7s for Archangel 400 barrels have arrived. Spirits of Turpentine have met a brisker sale this week, business to some extent has been done at 32s 9d to 33s for English drawn in puncheons, and now the distillers are firm at the latter price. American are firm at 34s, casks included. 50 casks have arrived. The advices from America are more favourable for the holders. In rough we do not hear of any sales, and prices remain the same as last week. 1711 casks have arrived. Rosin quiet at 3s for American.

Rice—Cleaned Rice is much wanted; town-dressed Carolina at 26s to 30s, American 22s to 25s, and Patna 15s to 20s.

The price of flour to-day is 25s a 30s per barrel.

Money Market.—The London Times of the 26th August states, that up to the previous evening, the English funds had experienced a rise of ¼ per cent. The first quotation of consols for the day was 86½ a 86¼, and the weather continuing tolerably clear, the effect of a number of purchases was to send them up to 86⅝. For the 27th August, the best price was 86⅝ a 86¾. Bank stock closed at 86¼ a 86⅜; long annuities, 87⅛ a 87 5-16; India stock, 238 a 242; India bonds, 19 a 23s premium, and exchequer bills, for March, 32 a 35s; for June, 25 a 28s, premium.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26.

Breadstuffs.—Indian corn, 36 a 38s per qr. of 480 lbs.; Indian meal, 16s 6d a 17s 6d per barrel; flour, limited sales, 33s 6d a 35s.

Naval Stores.—No sales reported in Turpentine, but former prices are fully maintained. Tar without alteration; American is become very scarce. Common American Rosin is in demand, and has again advanced; some parcels have been sold at 3s to 3s 3d.

Rice—There has been a very good demand both from the trade and speculators; 20,000 bags East India sold at an advance of 6d to 1s per cwt on last week's quotations.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscribers having, at September Term, 1848, of New Hanover County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, qualified as Executors to the last will and testament of RICHARD BOWDEN, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the said RICHARD BOWDEN, deceased, will present them for payment, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN C. BOWDEN, } Ex'rs.
DAVID McINTIRE. }

September 15, 1848—[1-6t

RECEIVED

per *Schr. G. W. Davis*, from New York.—5 kegs Butter; 10 boxes Cheese; 2 bbls Lard; 6 half-barrels Fulton market beef; 10 bags Laguira Coffee; 10 do Rio do; 2 bbls number 3 Mackerel; 20 half-barrels Canal Flour. For sale by

s15 E. J. BERNARD.

AS LATE AS THE LATEST.

Messrs. *Howard & Peden* have received by all the Packets from New York, arrived within the past week, a part of their Fall supply of Goods, comprising articles of every description in general use by families, and invite a trial of the same, believing they are selling as low, and *knowing them to be equal to any in market.*

s15 HOWARD & PEDEN.

ORDER No. 10.

Head Quarters 30th Regiment N. C. Militia,
WILMINGTON, N. C., 13th Sept., 1848.

THE commissioned and non-commissioned officers and musicians of the Upper Battalion of the 30th Regiment, are hereby ordered to appear at Long Creek, on Wednesday the 18th day of October next, for drill. The Companies composing said Battalion will parade at Long Creek on Thursday the 19th day of October next.

The Companies composing the Lower Battalion will parade at Wilmington on Thursday the 26th day of October next. Officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, and musicians, will attend at Wilmington the day previous.

Officers drill at 10 A. M.
Lines formed at 11 A. M.
Commanders of Companies will be prepared with annual returns.
Battalion Court-Martials will not be held.

ROBERT G RANKIN,
Col. Com'g 30th Reg't N. C. M.

JOHN J. HENDRICK,
Adj't 30th Reg't N. C. M.
Sept 15, 1848—[1-5t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, of to the old firm of COWAN & MOTT, are requested to make immediate payment, as I have closed my mercantile business in this place.

All notes and accounts due me will be left in the hands of B. F. MITCHELL for collection, during my absence from town. A. J. MOTT.

Sept 15, 1848—[1-6t

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,

First Door in E. W. Brown's New Buildings, on Front Street, a few Doors from Market Street.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal patronage which they have received, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and general supply of FALL and WINTER GOODS.

Superfine Broad Cloths; Pilot and Beaver do
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres; Blue, black and gray Sattinetts.
Plain striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans, Linseys and Kerseys;
Bl'k satin silk Velvet and other Vestings;
Cravats and Scarfs;
White, red, and yellow Flannel, a large supply;
Rough and Ready Coats; Sack and Over do
Irish Linen & Lawns;
Carpeting, a large supply;

Men's silk shirts;
do Gauzey's over-shirts
do net shirts & drawers
do Saxony Wool shirts and drawers;
Superfine bed Blankets;
Negro do do
Horse do do
Bed Ticking and Apron Checks;
Table & bird eye Diapers;
8-4 brown damask do
8-4 Damask Table Cloth;
Cotton & Russia diapers;
A large supply of Looking Glasses;

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Plain & plaid bl'k Silks; Colored, plaid, & striped Silk;
Plaid Tarton's do
Cashmere de Cosse; do de Lane;
Bombazine, large supply;
French Robes; do Habbits; do Collars;
Worked Fronts;
Plain and plaid Alpacca;
Blue and figured do
Silk Warp do
Large superfine Thibet Shawls;
do woolen net do
do Saxony woolen do
do waffle do
Black Merino do
Ladies Hoods;
Children's do do Polka Coats;
Muslin Skirts;
1200 yards of Carpeting; 40 cases Boots and Shoes; 250 Umbrellas; which will be sold *very cheap.*

Black silk and worsted Fringe;
Colored silk do
Silk and thread Buttons for Ladies dresses;
Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;
Linen Cambric hdkfs;
Swiss, Mull and Book Muslin;
Plaid & striped do
Jaconet and Cambric
Ladies col'd Kid Gloves,
do do silk do
Ladies superfine colored Cashmere Hose;
do black do do
do do worsted do
Black & white English silk Hose;
do raw do
Children's worsted boots;
Black, white, and colored Cotton Hose;
Misses' colored do;

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices.*

We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.

JOHN KYLE & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept 15, 1848—3-y

5 CENTS REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to me of an apprentice boy named MARTIAL D. EVANS. Said boy is about 17 years old. I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring said boy, as I shall enforce the law in every instance.

WM. E. CREUSENBERY.

Taylor's Bridge, Sampson co., N. C., } 1-3t
Sept 18, 1848

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of N. C., for the incorporation of a company of Cavalry, in the County of Duplin, to be called "THE DUPLIN GUARDS."

Sept 15, 1848—[1-tf

JUST RECEIVED

23 bbls Fayetteville Fine Flour, 6 bbls do Cross Flour. For sale by G W DAVIS.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Co-partnership for some time existing under the firm of *Lippitt & Willkings*, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 9th inst.

The Drug business will be continued by W. H. Lippitt, at the old stand, and the affairs of the firm will be settled by him.

WM. H. LIPPITT,
WM. C. WILLKINGS.

Sept. 15, 1848—[1-tf.

SEDGWICK FEMALE SEMINARY, RALEIGH, N. C.

REV. J. J. FINCH, PRINCIPAL.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS

Board and English Tuition,	$75 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each,	20 00
Use of Instrument,	3 00
Music on Harp,	40 00
Painting in Oil Colors,	15 00
Painting in Water Colors,	10 00
Latin Language,	10 00
French, Italian, and Spanish each,	10 00

The next Term of this School will commence on the 2d of October, ensuing. It is important that pupils should be present at the opening of the School as they can be more conveniently classed, though they can enter at any time. The instruction will be given by four Teachers; two Gentlemen and two Ladies. The Uniform for public occasions, consists of purple Merino during the Winter term, and of white Material during the Summer, with plain straw bonnets, trimmed with purple ribbon. Pupils are expected to bring Sheets, Towels, and Napkins, which with their apparel, must be marked with their names in full. No charge is made to those who remain during Vacation, and no deduction for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.

For more minute details, see Circulars, which will be sent to any one on application to the Principal.

Raleigh, Sept. 5,—[52-4t.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., 31st August, 1848.

Those whose names appear on this List will please ask for advertised Letters.

DAN'L DICKSON, P. M.
[51-3t]

Alsup W P	Farrow Jno C	Nixon M C
Aron David 2	Grimsley O	Nixon Lizzy
Adams G W	Greaves Joseph	Norris wm
Atchison capt	Hudson Thos	Nelson Jno
Allen Isabella	Hudson T J	Nichols Stephen
Ashins Jas	Hartthorn A J 2	Nichols David
Bishop Grear	Hill Benjamin	Oneloff H F
Boyette Stephen	Harper Maria W	Oxenham Jas
Beattie jr J	Howel Wm	Patrick Betsey
Brooks Thos	Howell Rev Peter	Petteford Rich'd
Bryant Sarah E	Howard Sarah J	Price Rich'd A
Brinkley mr	Hinton Jas	Price George
Brinn James W	Hurt A P	Powner Robert
Baldwin Chas	Halsey Mary E	Poten John
Bell miss C	Hall Lucy G	Powers T J
Burriss John	Hazell, Nancy	Plunket John
Brewster Jonah	Hildith Jno H	Pojay Wm
Burney Jno H	Holtdrige Jas P	Rogers J W
Barrow Mary J	Ivey S P	Robbins Robert
Bludworth T W	Jardin Antonio G	Roberds Sarah
Brothers Mary A	Jones J	Roberts mr
Barclay W D	Jones C P 2	Roberts jr. w w
Brocket Jas F	Johnson Marg	Richardson W A
Brown E M	Kirkpatrick capt	Smith Isaac B
Cotter John	Kirkham Wm	Smith Michael 2
Charles Matilda	King David D	Snow Alonzo
Canova C	King Sam'l A	Seelman Sam
Cran'r Joy Jonston	King Alex'r	Stanley Dr S G
Cooper D S	Lee John	Sunday Jas
Collerson P P	Langdon S W R	Southall J
Conner Hiram	Libby Elizabeth F	Spiers Mary A
Collins Catherine	Logan B	Shaffer Jno
Caine

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, September 11, 1848.

AGENCY.—JAMES M. REDMOND, Post-master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining Counties. Mr. R will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receiving for any moneys due us in that section.

☞MR. JOSIAH JOHNSON, Post-master at Clinton, is authorized to receipt for any moneys due this establishment in the County of Sampson. Mr. Johnson will also receive new subscribers and receipt for the same.

Dr. J. B. SEAVY is our authoriz d agent, and will receipt for any moneys due us in his neighborhood; he will also receive new subscribers to the Journal, and receipt for the same.

For the Journal.

MR. EDITOR: Whigs with whom I converse on the subject of the Presidential election, urge as a principal argument to induce the people of the South to vote for Gen. Taylor, that he is a Southern man. They tell you that the South is in danger, and that the idea, under present circumstances, of Southern people voting for the citizen of a free State is suicidal. What, say they, vote for Lewis Cass, of Michigan, a free State, whilst Gen'l Taylor, a citizen of Louisiana, a slave State, is in the field? Now, I will just suppose for a moment, that Gen'l Taylor was, in some measure, competent for the Presidential Chair, still do I think the argument that he is a Southern man, has little force in it. Any person who will take the trouble to examine the matter, will find, that since the adoption of the constitution, the Presidential Chair has been filled 44 years by Southern men, whilst citizens of the free States have only filled it 16 years. This presents a singular state of things, when it is considered that the free States have, *for some time*, had the power in their own hands. Suppose, as the whigs suggest, the whole South was to unite upon Gen. Taylor, and make him *par excellence*, the candidate of the South. Could he be elected? We say he could not. The North could start a candidate on sectional grounds too; and how then, would the matter stand? Why, in the Electoral College, the slave States have just 111 votes; whilst the free States have 189. What, then, is the use of the South making this (the election of President) a sectional question? If she ever attempts such a thing, she will be literally swamped. Why, even upon principles of policy, will we not *occasionally*, when we find a citizen of a free State, who is disposed to treat the claims of the South with fairness, why, I say, will we not elect him? Will the North, with the reigns in her own hands, sit quietly by and permit the South to make a sectional question of the Presidential election, and not do the same thing. It is against human nature to think she will. I have heard Southern whigs say within the last week, they would not vote for any Northern man. Now I think such people are fools. Suppose the whole South takes this stand. Could she even again elect one of her own citizens to the Presidential Chair? Most assuredly she could not.—The North says turn and turn about is fair play. *We must* occasionally be permitted by the South to have a President. We present you with an able statesman and an honest man; and we ask you to vote for him, as we have for your distinguished men, when up for the same high office. This is the position of the Democratic party. That party, as a party, has elected all the Southern Presidents with the exception of Washington, who was the candidate of the *whole people;* and surely our brethren at the North have a right to expect at our hands, when they claim our support, to elect one of *their* number, that we will do by them as they have done by us.

SOUTH.

COL. WYNKOOP ON THE STUMP—WHY HE RENOUNCED WHIGGERY.

On the 5th instant there was a tremendous Democratic meeting at Doyelstown, Pa. Gen. Patterson, Cols. Wynkoop and Black, Capt. Davis, (late of Mass. Vols) Robert Tyler, A. H. Reeder and G. C. Collins, Esqs, were the speakers. Col. Wynkoop delivered, indeed, a powerful speech, from which we take the following extracts which brands the federal party as it deserves to be branded:

"At my country's call, I marched as a private soldier to sustain her honor. I went out a Whig, with my musket on my shoulder and my knapsack on my back. I thought my country wanted me. I come back to you, fellow-citizens, a Democrat! A full blooded Democrat! (Cheers.) And as the Whigs in derision say, a red-mouthed venomous Democrat. (Great applause.) And I thank the Mexican war for my conversion. I learned there the difference of heart, the difference of feeling—of soul, that existed between the two parties. I learned there a lesson that cannot be rejected. In the moment of peril and danger, while in the arduous service of my country, my mind wondered back to my far distant native land, and mingled with the cheering recollections of a Whig. I held on to the faith. But I learned that while the army of the republic was engaged in its defence, my own Whig party, influenced by expediency, had engaged in encouraging those who were destroying the army which had been sent abroad to represent them in the field of battle. I saw a party in the United States busily engaged in condemning the war, when I knew and felt it to be just. I knew that blood—good, true, red American blood—had been shed upon American soil, and it was that feeling that induced me to take up my musket. I have never doubted the justness of this war. [Cheers.] And yielding to the influence and force of motives I could not resist, I gave in my adhesion to the Democratic party, with heart and soul. (Cheers.)

"I can trace back to the Whig party most of the carnage that reddened the plains of Mexico! I can point to them as the cause of the guerrilla system, with all its enormity and blood thirstiness. I heard the arguments the Whig orators addressed to the populace, and I knew their influence in inciting the Mexicans to an obstinate and desperate resistance. I knew, too, their influence upon my poor men, some of whose bones are now bleaching upon the plains of Mexico. I point to the Mexican party in the United States, with Henry Clay at their head, as the cause of all this evil.

"Taking the hint from him and his party, Salas, the originator of the guerrilla system, urged that they should hunt them down, worry them out, and prolong the war. 'You can't overcome them,' he said, 'when you meet them face to face, and thousand to thousand.' 'The Democratic party,' he said, 'would insist upon a prosecution of the war, and would have an indemnity; but if the Whig party comes into power, we will have a peace without any sacrifice of territory.' How this plan of Salas', suggested by the Whig party in the United States, succeeded, let the bones of the Americans now in Mexico testify; let the gallant spirits who were maimed, and are now lying in the hospitals, speak out; and let the dead officers who fell along the National Road utter their voices.

"And these men were there struggling for their country's honor—not for one State, but the whole Union. And what was their position? Surrounded by an enemy, numerous enough to crush them, and eat them—they found a party at home where they should look for succor, moulding the ball, preparing the powder, and sharpening the knife, to assassinate them. What was the reward for which they looked! The approval of their countrymen—nothing else—these earnestly gazed three thousand miles back to their native land for that approval. Where they should have found assistance, and indeed appriobation, they found nothing from the Whig party but hostility. They turned back to the work with broken hearts—they felt that their black hearted, smoothed-skinned politicians at home were encouraging the Mexican blood-hounds to seek after their blood. But the crowning act of all, and that which drove out of my heart the last vestige of Whig affection, was Henry Clay's speech and resolutions at Lexington I tell you, and I speak it in honesty that tears rolled down my cheeks when I read them; and that too published in good Spanish. I found them circulating in every street and corner of Puebla. Where then were my Whig principle! In the dust; and so help mey God, I hope forever. (Great cheering.)

"Another circumstance I must allude to; a few weeks afterwards, I received the *Monitor Americano*. It contained the proceedings of the Philanthropic Society, composed of men standing high in Mexico, in which were resolutions complimentary of Messrs Clay, Corwin, Giddings, Botts, &c., and stating that these "illustrious friends of humanity have been elected honorary members of the Philanthropic Society," and fellow citizens, let them remain there forever." (Cheers.)

Perfectly Satisfactory.—The Boston Courier is of the opinion, (says the Charleston Mercury,) that the Whigs of Albany were very needlessly excited at Gen. Taylor's letter accepting the Charleston nomination. It thinks that Gen. Taylor's course, in permitting Southern Democrats to vote for him, with the knowledge that he is a Whig and the candidate of the Whig party, is perfectly unexceptionable, and the Courier is willing to receive the votes of the Democrats in other sections of the Union upon the same terms. In regard to the Charleston correspondence, the Courier says:

"Mr. Pringle, in his letter, plainly intimates his full conviction that if Gen. Taylor is elected President, he will so discharge the duties of his high office that the rights of the South will be protected. Gen. Taylor, so far from indicating the least approval of these sentiments, does not refer to the Charleston resolutions, or take any notice of them. Nor does he even allude to the pregnant suggestion in Mr. Pringle's letter. Nay, he actually gives these gentlemen the cold shoulder, and merely, in terms of profound respect, acknowledges the receipt of the communication and his acceptance of the nomination. He takes special care to have them distinctly understood that he does so without coming under any *'pledges or conditions'* to them whatever; and by way of excluding any inference that he in the slightest degree yields to their views concerning *the peculiar institutions of the South*, or will ever favor any *sectional* interests, he repeats the idea he has so often expressed, that if he shall ever be elected President, he is determined to be the President of *the whole country*, of *the whole American people*, and it will be his unceasing effort, in the discharge of the duties of that high office, to give satisfaction to his COUNTRYMEN.

"We again express our gratification on account of this occurrence, and we repeat that all the circumstances, the more they are considered, furnish additional reasons why the Whigs of New England, who have always been the friends of free soil, ought to be satisfied with Gen. Taylor, and make strenuous efforts to secure his election."

Pay and Rations.—The whigs complain of Gen. Cass, that he drew eight rations a day, while Governor of Michigan. Suppose he did: He worked hard for his money.

But look here! Gen. Taylor, while performing no duty—sitting at Baton Rouge and refusing to pay 10 cents postage, is *now* drawing, monthly pay, $200 per month, 19 rations per day for his own subsistence at 20 cents each, equal to $117 70 per month, eight rations per day for length service, computed at $56 per month, and pay for four servants, $36 per month—total items a little over $15 per day, or $470 50 per month, or $5,647 per year.

Twenty-seven rations a day Gen. Taylor is *now* drawing. And he wont resign! He thinks "a bird in the hand worth two in the bush!" A similar insult was never before offered to the American people.

Twenty-seven rations a day, eight horses, four servants, and $200 pay per month, for being a candidate for President! Federalism thinks this all right. And yet, it complains that Gen. Cass drew eight rations a day, while engaged in actual service!

Nashville Union, 24th ult.

Iowa.—A letter from a gentleman at Burlington, of the 21st ult., asserts "that we have carried everything—Senate, House, and members of Congress—and that we will carry the State for Cass and Butler by the largest majority ever given in the State."

Another letter also confirms this statement, and puts down the majority for Cass and Butler at 2,000.

We also learn that Gen. A. C. Dodge has been chosen State elector.—*Union of Sunday.*

Mr. Longstreth will undoubtedly be elected governor of Pennsylvania in October next, and the Keystone State will go for Cass and Butler by a majority of at least 15,000. So we were assured yesterday by one of the most intelligent citizens of the State, who was long in her public councils. He has recently conferred with the collected democracy of Pennsylvania at the convention of Harrisburg, of which he was an active member.

Union, 3d inst.

The Rechabites, a temperance association, celebrated their anniversary on Thursday last, by a procession and an address. Franklin Encampment, from Wilmington, twenty in number, arrived on Wednesday night, with a band of music. They also brought with them a very handsome Banner representing on one side a Tent of Rechabites, and on the other the coat of arms of North Carolina.

The procession was quite imposing in appearance. The Sons of Temperance joined the celebration. An address was delivered by Mr. Mahoney of Wilmington, in a very handsome manner.—*North Carolinian.*

FOR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for rent for one year from the first of October next, that commodious building on Front, between Market and Dock Streets, known as the CAPE FEAR HOTEL, at present occupied by J. A. Morris. For particulars apply to A. A. WANETT.

August 18, 1848—[49-tf

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Sampson county, on the 7th inst., a mulatto boy, who calls himself James Moore, and says he was bound to Jon W. Wells of Brunswick county. James Moore is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, spare built, and supposed to be seventeen or eighteen years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

A. B. CHESNUTT, *Sheriff.*

July 14, 1848—[44-tf

WESTERN BACON.

Five casks Sides, just arrived per Schr. *Mary Powell.* For sale at lowest market price, by

W. A. GWYER.

DR. JAMES F. McREE, JR., has resumed the practice of Medicine.

☞OFFICE opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

August 25, 1848—[50-3t

JUST RECEIVED.

Twenty-three bbls Fine Fayetteville Flour, 6 bbls do ⋈ Flour. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.

FULTON MARKET BEEF.

A few half barrels left. For sale by

W. A. GWYER.

J. W. MAURY & CO., *Managers,*

RICHMOND, VA.

THE MAMMOTH LOTTERY!

100,000 DOLLARS!!

$40,000! $25,000! $20,000!

100 Prizes for One Thousand Dollars!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For Endowing Leesburg Academy and for other purposes.

CLASS A. FOR 1848,

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Oct. 28th, 1848.

78 Number Lottery--13 Drawn Ballots.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Grand Capital of	100,000	Dollars.
1 Prize of	40,000	do.
1 Prize of	25,000	do
1 Prize of	20,000	do
1 Prize of	15,000	do
1 Prize of	10,000	do
2 Prizes of	5,016	do
5 Prizes of	2,853	do
100 Prizes of	1,000	do
173 Prizes of (Lowest 3 No. Prizes)	500	Dollars.

and other Prizes, amounting to $1,198,197

Price of Tickets.—Wholes $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2,50.

Certificates of Packages in this Splendid Lottery, can be had as follows:

A certificate of a pack. of	26 Whole tickets		$240.
Do	do	26 Half do	$120.
Do	do	26 Quarter do	$60
Do	do	26 Eighth do	$30

The holder of a certificate of a package of wholes is entitled to all over $121 net, that may be drawn by the twenty-six tickets named therein. Certificates of halves, quarters, and eighths in proportion.

☞This Scheme is one of the most Splendid ever drawn in the United States, and is well worthy the attention of adventurers.

☞*Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages* in the above Splendid Lottery will receive the most prompt attention, and an account of the DRAWING will be sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. W. MAURY & CO.,

Richmond, Va.

August 25, 1848.—[50-5t*

Custom-House--Collector's Office,

SAVANNAH, 22d August, 1848.

Proposals will be received at this office, at 12 o'clock, M., of each day, until the 26th day of September next, for building and delivering at its station, a vessel to be used as a Floating Light in Savannah River, on the Knoll near Cockspur Island, of the following materials and dimensions, viz: The vessel to be fifty-four feet keel, eighteen feet beam, seven feet hold, sixty-four feet ten inches on deck, making seventy-two tons or thereabout, of Custom-House tonnage; to be built in frames of live oak, locust, and red cedar timber, bolted together with iron; the floor-timbers are to be of white oak, every other floor-timber to be bolted through the keel with copper bolts. The keelson to be of white oak, and bolted through every other floor-timber and keel with copper bolts, so that every floor-timber shall be bolted through the keel, the bottom plank to be of two inch heart yellow pine plank, wales of three inch white oak plank, tapering down flush with the bottom plank; deck plank to be of two and a half inch white pine plank, and not to be more than six inches in breadth, to be fastened with copper spikes, and plugged; beams to be of heart yellow pine, or good white oak; to be well kneed with two good white oak knees at each end of each beam; knees to be bolted with the best American iron or English cable iron; the vessel to be thoroughly copper fastened as high as the deck frame, and coppered with twenty-four ounce copper; the waist of the vessel, between the planeing and rail, to be neatly planked with good white pine, one inch thick. The vessel will have a trunk cabin, finished with berths, lockers, and shelves, for the accommodation of six persons; to have a bulk-head forward, forming an oil room sufficiently large to contain eight double tin oil canisters, with which it is to be furnished; the oil canisters to contain fifty gallons each, and to be fitted with covers and oil cocks; to have two masts, forty-five feet long and nine inches square, kept three feet six inches asunder fore and aftwise, with two shrouds on each side, and stays from the head of the masts, one to the stem and the other to the stern post, all to be of five inch rope; to have a camboose, fitted on a platform covered with sheet lead, upon deck or in the hold, as may be most convenient, of sufficient size to accommodate six persons; to have two common pumps, a suitable boat and oars, a capstan or windlass, a belfry, and bell of two hundred pounds weight; to have suitable davits for hoisting the boat, and a trysail mast properly fitted for the mainsail; to have two concave circular mooring anchors, with proper swivels, each anchor to weigh twelve hundred pounds, a chain cable of one and a quarter inch iron, sixty fathoms long, an extra swivel and large connecting shackles; a common anchor to weigh four hundred and fifty pounds, and a chain cable of three quarters of an inch, of inch iron, eighty fathoms long. The vessel will also be furnished with a copper lantern, three feet square and four feet high, to contain a copper lamp, of the compass kind, to hold six quarts of oil, and fitted to burn twelve wicks, and hung with a compass motion; the lanterns to be glazed with white glass, of double thickness, eight inches by ten; the lantern to travel up and down between the masts, (which are connected at the head by a strong iron frame, through which the lantern passes,) upon a frame, which will be raised by means of two leaden weights running in a groove on the fore and aft sides of the masts, of sufficient weight to keep the lantern and its travelling frame in equipose; these weights to be suspended by a single rope attached to their upper ends, and running over a shieve placed in the head of each mast, and passing through a groove in the side of the traveling frame, and fixed to its lower end; the frame is drawn down by a single rope attached thereto. The vessel to be furnished with storm sails, No. 1 canvass, and an awning, to extend from the stern to the main hatches, of the best canvass; a cast iron pipe to be furnished, to pass through the deck and the fore part of the vessel, above water, through which the chain cable is to pass; to be furnished with twenty-five tons of good flagstone ballast, which is to be laid on battons to keep it two inches above the ceiling, and a platform laid over it; to be furnished with 2 sixty and 4 thirty gallons iron bound water casks, buckets, harness casks, &c., and a suitable cast iron stove for the cabin, in short, the vessel with her fixtures and equipments to be complete, and painted with three coats of paint throughout, and to be finished in every particular to the entire satisfaction of the Collector of the port of Savannah or such other person as he may appoint to inspect the same, and the vessel to be delivered at her station on or before the 20th December next. No payment to be made until the vessel shall be inspected, approved and delivered.

W. B. BULLOCH, Collector.

Sept. 1, 1848.—[51-3t

SULPH. OF QUININE.

Just received, a large and fresh supply of FARR'S SULPH. OF QUININE. Also, always on hand, supplies of

Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, &c.,

consisting of castor oil, epsom salts, scielitz and soda powders, ca. tartar, bi. carb, soda ipecac, rubarb, Dorns' powder, calomel, blue mass morphine veratrim, piperine, citrate of iron & quinine, strychnine, iodides of mercury, sulphur, arsenic, oxide of silver, chlor. zinc, chlorium, di arsenite of quinine, syr. iodide of iron, white lead, pure ext and No. one linseed and train oil, venetian red, Spanish brown, whiting, red and black lead, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Physicians' orders promptly attended to.

For sale low, wholesale and retail, by

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,

[Sept. 1.] Druggists & Chemists.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has this day entered into a Copartnership with A. D. YOUNG, and will continue the business at the old stand under the firm of ANDERSON & YOUNG. A large stock of Dry Goods, Hardware, Iron, Groceries, &c., will be always kept on hand, and will be sold at low prices and on accommodating terms. All customers having open accounts with me, will please call and settle by note or otherwise.

JAMES ANDERSON.

July 13, 1848—[45-tf

MESS AND PRIME PORK.

For sale at W. A. GWYER'S, North water st.

LATE NEWS.

CHEAP AND GOOD BOARDING may be had at the

ROCK SPRING HOTEL,

now opened under the superintendance of

—ALFRED ALDERMAN.—

Having had the house completely cleansed, *white-washed* and *painted*, and furnished with NEW BEDS, BEDDING, and other furniture, I am ready to wait upon those who may favor me with a call. **Come and see**

A. ALDERMAN.

October 22, 1847. 6-12m

WHITE LEAD.

A large and fresh supply of White Lead Pure Extra and No. 1, just received and for sale by

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,

j21 Druggists & Chemists.

J. T. SCHONWALD,

Botanic Physician.

Murphy's building, 2d door from the corner of Princess and Water Streets, North side.

WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and respectfully informs the public that he still keeps on hand a large and fresh stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, of his own manufacture, of *purely vegetable* composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies for consumption, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, cholic, gravels, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick head-ache, piles, nervous diseases, worms, tetter, and all diseases of the skin, itch, scrofula, all kinds of fever, &c. &c.

ALSO.—On hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, RHINEHEARDT'S patent glass pad double and single lever TRUSS for Hernia.

Wilmington, Aug. 18, 1848.—[49-1y

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

1000 BBLS. landing; also, Hydraulic Cement; Calcined Plaster; Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, &c.

J. C. & R. B. WOOD,

Builders and Contractors.

August 18th, 1848.—[49

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,

First Door in R. W. Brown's New Buildings, on Front Street, a few Doors from Market Street.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal patronage which they have received, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and general supply of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS

Superfine blue and black Broad Cloths;	Cravats and Stocks;
Drab D'Ete;	Carpeting a good supply;
Fr'k & fancy Cassimeres;	Irish Linen & Lawns;
Blue, black and gold mixed sattinetts,	Bleached and brown Shirting;
Plain striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans,	10-4 Bleach'd Sheeting;
Fr'k satin and fancy Vestings;	Bed Ticking and Apron Checks;
Marseilles Vesting;	Table & birdeye Diapers;
White and plaid Linen Drill;	8-4 brown damask do
Brown and Slate Linen Drill;	8-4 white do do
Fancy, plaid, and striped Cotton Drill;	Damask, Table Covers;
	30, 32, & 34 inch Scotch Gingham Umbrellas;
	Silk & Cotton pocket Hdkfs.

FOR LADIES WEAR.

New style of plaid Silks;	Crape Lisse;
Fullaid do	Colored Tarleton;
Colored, plaid, & striped Silk;	Swiss, Mull and Book Muslin;
Plain black do	Plaid & striped do
Bombazine, large supply;	Jaconet and Cambric do;
French Robes;	Bonnets, new style;
do Habits;	Bonnet & Cap Ribbens;
do Collars;	Wreaths and Flowers;
Ginghams, well assort'd;	Muslin Skirts;
do Lawns;	Black and colored silk Fringe;
Colored Borages;	Ladies col'd Kid Gloves,
Black do	do do silk do
Plain and plaid Alpacca;	Black & white English silk Hose;
Silk Warp do	do raw do
Borage Shawls;	Bl'k, colored, and white Cotton Hose;
do Scarfs;	Misses' colored do;
Ladies Cravats;	Clasps, Beads, and Tassels;
Edgings and Insertings;	
Fancy spring and summer prints;	
Silk & Cotton Para-sols;	

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices.*

We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.

JOHN KYLE & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., March 31, 1848—3-y

NOW LANDING!

50 bags No. 1 Rio and Laguira Coffee;
20 bbls Stewart's Clarified New Orleans, and
10 do Crushed and Pulverized Sugar;
8 boxes cheap Tobacco;
3 do Gilmer's best Tobacco;
10 eighth casks imitation French Brandy;
100 bags assorted Shot.

IN STORE.

20 tierces Cuba Molasses, (a good article;)
20 boxes No. 1 Soap; 15 boxes Pearl Starch;
6 hhds Porto Rico Sugar, (cheap;)
10 bales 4-4 Rockfish Shirtings, and 10 bales Cross Creek Yarn.

We respectfully call the attention of Country Merchants to the above, as we are able to furnish them at New York prices.

a18] HOLMES & HAWES.

EXTRACT OF ROSE.

Meakin's Pure concentrated Extract of Rose, for flavoring Ices, Jellies, Custards, Sauces, Pastry, Syrups, &c. &c. Also; Preston's Extract of Lemon, Jamaica Ginger, (Pure and White,) Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Tonka Beans, and other cosmetics, just received and for sale by

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,

j21 Druggist & Chemists.

SALT—4000 bushels landing and for sale by Dec. 21—15-tf] R. H. STANTON & Co.

LAMP OIL

Large supply of *Winter Bleached Sperm Oil.*—For sale by LIPPITT & WILKINGS.

a4 Druggists & Chemists.

SACK SALT.

100 sacks Salt, just received and for sale by

a18 HOWARD & PEDEN.

JUST RECEIVED

From Wayne County, 10,000 lbs. of choice Wayne County Hams, Sides and Shoulders, at

HOWARD & PEDEN'S

[a3] General Family Furnishing Store.

SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

A large supply of Seidlitz Powders, freshly prepared, and for sale by

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,

j21 ruggists and Chemists.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Undersigned, on the 15th day of June 1848, entered into a Copartnership under the firm of CASSIDEY, SCHRADER & Co., and have erected jointly an extensive IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY. Together with *Machine and Blacksmith Shops*, which they have denominated the WILMINGTON IRON FOUNDRY, where they are prepared to execute with dispatch all orders they may receive in the above branches of business.

JAMES CASSIDEY.
THEO. SCHRADER.
WM. SUTTON.

July 21—[45-tf

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next General Assembly of North-Carolina, for the passage of an Act, incorporating ROCK SPRING TENT, No. 180, Independent Order of Rechabites.

Wilmington, No. Ca., Aug. 25th, 1848.

1500 BUSHELS BLADEN CORN.

In store and for sale by G. W. DAVIS.

DR. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA!

Wonder and blessing of the Age!

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

This Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine is, that while it eradicates the disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING & SUMMER MEDICINES

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system, and strengthens the person, but it *creates new, pure and rich blood;* a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last five years more than 100,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 15,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 5,000 children during the two past seasons.

10,000 cases of general debility and want of nervous energy. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy by the effects of medicine or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on a general physical prostration of the nervous system, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening towards that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any **Invigorating Cordial.** for it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system, in a most extraordinary degree.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—*Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flushes, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.*

Spitting Blood.

New-York, April 28, 1847.

Dr Townsend—I verily believe that your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I am so blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your obedient servant,

WM RUSSELL, 65 Catherine-st.

Rheumatism—This is only one of more than four thousand cases of rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14, 1847.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have suffered terribly for nine years with rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla & they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully, JAS. CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits! Fits! Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in case of Fits, of course never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester county: *Fordham, August* 13, 1847

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have a little girl seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits: we tried almost every thing for her, but without success; at last, although we could find no recommendation in our circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was so very ill, we would give her some Sarsaparilla, and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and hearty, for which we feel grateful. Yours, respectfully, JOHN BUTLER, jr.

Female Medicine. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, barrenness, postpartum hemorrhages, piles, falling of the womb, and for the general prostration of the female system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Females, from the girl of fifteen to the matron of fifty, once become robust and full of energy under its magic influence. It immediately counteracts the nervous excess of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of delicacy, to call into public notice the innumerable complaints, but we can assure the afflicted, that hand of cases have been reported to us.

To Mothers and Married Ladies. This extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all the delicate diseases to which women are heir to. It braces the whole system, removes all irregularities, by producing a healthy state of the parts of the body, and by its tonic and stimulating action produces a reaction, which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease. By using a few bottles of this medicine, many severe and painful surgical operations may be prevented.

Great blessing to Mothers and Children. It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying their system, and relieving the sufferings attending upon child-birth ever discovered. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully.

Beauty & Health. Cosmetics, chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin defiled by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies with a purity and delicacy of complexion, as well as a perfection of health and beauty, that defies description. The use of this extract, by purifying the blood, and giving it the proper consistency, produces a healthy circulation of it, full of life, comprising of the purest rich blood that constitutes it, that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flushes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the *development of nature—it is not powder or paint.* It is the work of nature, and can be obtained by no other means. It is what the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies, are so much admired. Ladies in the north who take but little exercise or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexions, they should use Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Those ds who have tried it, are more than satisfied—are delighted. Ladies of every station, crowd our office daily.

Notice to the Ladies. Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff *a great Remedy for Females &c. &c.*, and have copied our bills and circulars which relates to the complaints of women, word for word—other men who put up medicine, have since the great success of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, recommended theirs, although they only have did not a single one of those mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution.

Scrofula Cured. This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

Three Children.

Dr Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine.—They were afflicted very severely with bad Sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation.

Yours, respectfully,

ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster st.

Opinions of Physicians. Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.

H. P. PUTING, *M. D.*
J. WILSON, *M. D.*
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.
Albany, April 1, 1847. P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Caution. Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly our Agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla Extracts, Elixirs, Bitters, Extracts of Yellow Dock, &c. They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles, and some of them have stole and copied our advertisements. They are only worthless imitations, and should be avoided.

Principal Office 126 Fulton Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., 8 State street, Boston; Dyott & Sons, 132 North Second street, Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore; E. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co., 151 Chartres street, N. O.; 205 South Pearl street, Albany; and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies, and the Canadas.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

WM. SHAW, Druggist, Wilmington, N.C.

Also by J. & W. JOHNSON, Clinton, N. C.

June 23, 1848—[41-1y

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

DR. CRAIN'S SPINO ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER—a decided improvement. For sale by WM. SHAW.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.

GEORGE W. DAVIS.

October 16, 1846

MARBLE YARD,

AT WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of New Hanover and the surrounding counties that he has established the above business, in all its variety, in the building known as the *Carriage Repository*, next door to Mrs. Cowan's, on Market street, where he will be constantly receiving from one of the most extensive manufactories in New York, as well as from an establishment in Baltimore, a constant supply of articles in his line—consisting in part of

MONUMENTS;

Plain and Box Tombs; Head and Foot Stones; Fire Places; Mantel Pieces; Bureau and Centre Table Tops; Pastry Slabs; Imposing Stones; Form Tables; Paint Stone and Mullars; Window and Door Sills and Lintels.

In short every article required, either of Italian, Egyptian, or American Marbles, he is prepared to furnish, at prices that cannot fail to please—and in a style of workmanship that cannot be surpassed at the North or elsewhere. He will attend to the delivery and putting up of all jobs that require his attention—thereby saving the purchaser the trouble of employing inexperienced men to put up a job after it has been bought at the North; and he has no hesitation in saying that there will be a nett saving of 20 to 25 per cent. in buying of him, together with the assurance of having the work sound—not running the risk of breaking by shipping from a distance. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock and judge for themselves. Orders by mail or otherwise, from the country, will be attended to, and charges the same as if ordered in person,